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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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ROYAL AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL XXV No. 219 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Bombay Emergency Powers Act To Go

Moral Authority To Replace Rule By Force

MUNSHI CLARIFIES GOVT. POLICY

Restoration Of Full Civil Liberty Assured: Ban On Joglekar And Others Removed

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Home Affairs, made the following statement on Government's policy regarding civil liberties in the Bombay Legislative Assembly:—

Government are aware of the sentiments of the members of this House on the question of the orders restricting the movement of certain persons under the Emergency Powers Act. Letters and resolutions conveying similar sentiments have also been received by the Prime Minister and myself.

Government welcome this expression of public opinion, as it provides an index to the minds of the people on whose goodwill and confidence alone can they depend for their existence and for properly carrying on the affairs of the Presidency.

Government are fully aware of the pledges given by the Congress in the Election Manifesto. So far they have done their best to carry out both the letter and spirit of those pledges. Government will also further endeavour to continue to carry out those pledges to the best of their ability.

A few cases which have been left to be considered require most careful consideration at the hands of Government particularly in view of the fact that the persons and organisations concerned have contacts in more than one province in India.

This consideration, therefore, is bound to take some time and Government will request the House to be patient with those who have been suddenly called upon to discharge the onerous duties of office. Government want to make it clear that they propose to deal with emergency legislation as early as possible to the extent to which it is legally possible to do so.

Government by Congressmen pledged under the Congress constitution to non-violence in the struggle for freedom, in our opinion, should be the last to resort to emergency legislation in normal times. They have to prove by their action that they can preserve peace better by moral authority rather than by the use of force. In this endeavour to establish the moral authority of the Government they rely upon the good-will and active support of all concerned.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

The Bombay Legislative Assembly which assembled to-day at noon continued the discussion of the token cut motion moved by Mr. S. V. Parulekar to the General Administration demand to raise the question of civil liberties. The Speaker, Mr. Mavlankar was in the Chair

Mr. S. L. Karandiker (Democratic Swaraj Party) thought that civil liberties in the Province had received a setback since the last two months. Communism was a phase of thought which had played an important role in the world history and it would be an outrage to prohibit Communist literature. Literature must grow whether it was communist or communalist in outlook.

Heavans were not going to fall if the bans were not placed on such literature. Government should not look at literature from a narrow point of view. He also asked for that nasty piece of legislation called the Special Powers Act 1935 to be removed from the statute book.

DON'T PREACH CLASS HATRED.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala (Bombay Mill-owner) said that civil liberty of every class should be protected and safeguarded by Government. But people themselves should observe civil liberty in such a way that others rights were not encroached upon There were so many castes and sects and communities in this unfortunate country that it was the duty of everyone to bring about an amicable understanding and harmony. Referring to "class hatred" he said that interested people were creating artificial distinctions and he thought that that would be the greatest disservice to the country that anybody could do There would be no progress in country either politically or socially if class hatred was preached. He said let Government look after the interests of the workers and do everything to safeguard their interests but that could be done without preaching class hatred.

ORGANISED HYPOCRISY.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala (Labour) supporting the cut motion said that every Government was organised violence and the Congress Government was organised hypocrisy. The Congress Government seemed to be afraid of socialisation, afraid of communism and the communists. Men who were going about without jobs were jailed and he asked why the capitalists who were not working should not be whipped. Congress leaders had accused the Huque Ministry for not repatriating the Andaman prisoners but was not the Bombay Congress Ministry in the same position to-day so far as labour leaders were concerned?

The Speaker then proceeded to mention the names of the labour leaders who had been interned or were under orders of restrictions and said that the Congress Government should take courage in both hands and declare that only those who committed offences involving moral terpitude would be punished and none else. That was truth and that was courage. If bans were not removed he thought the masses would be enraged as they had already begun to lose faith in the Congress Ministry.

Mr. D. J. Ferriera (Progress Party) said that discipline was essential for organisation and Government should enforce discipline. Civil liberties were there and Government should also maintain law and order and good Government which were essential for the motherland.

EMPTY STOMACHS.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan said that propaganda for class hatred was being done by empty stomachs. Class struggle was part and parcel of the present state of society. None could stop it unless empty stomachs were filled. He pleaded for the removal of all restrictions against labour leaders with many of whom we had worked. As a matter of fact, the Congress Government should have started with a clean slate by releasing indiscriminately and without distinction all prisoners.

Mr. B. H. Varale, (Independent Labour Party) spoke about the right of the Scheduled and Depressed Classes being curtailed and brought Premier Kher to his feet.

Premier Kher stated that the subject before the House was not the rights of this or that class but of Civil Liberties.

Mr. Varale continuing said that Mr. S. D. Saklatvala had referred to Mr. Parulekar and Mr. Karandikar as men looking through coloured glasses and said that if Mr. Saklatvala himself were to starve for want of food for some days he would not only see yellow but red.

NO MARATHI SPEECH

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar (Labour) wanted to speak in Marathi but the Speaker, Mr. Mavlankar did not allow him to do so having spoken in English several times before. Whatever his intentions might be on the subject he was bound by the Constitution.

Mr. Khedgikar in the course of his English speech stated that the very fact that Minister Munshi had stated that he was going through the files was justification of the arrest and detention of Labour leaders. The speaker then referred to the Sholapur Criminal Tribes Settlement and said that though they might have committed offences their women and children should not be made to suffer. He quoted from the "Bombay Chronicle" and said that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had stated that Government policy was to release all political prisoners including those convicted even for violence.

Mr. Narayanrao Joshi, Deputy Speaker and Mr. R. N. Mandalik (Democratic Swarajist) also spoke

Mr. K. A. Janvekar opposed the cut motion and supported Gov-

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 1.)

Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi

IMPLEMENTING CONGRESS POLICY

Munshi Reviews Record Of Achievements

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

The Hon. Mr. K. M Munshi made an announcement in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day that

the Government had decided to cancel the restrictive orders against the Labour leaders, M. N. Misra, S. D. Khan, Anantachari, H. D. Rajah, K. C. Gupta and K. N. Jogiekar, and also announced that the sentence on Gogate, the Poona youth who was convicted in connection with the shooting on Sir Ernest Hotson, then Acting Governor of Bombay, had been remitted.

The Home Minister reviewed the steps already taken by the Government in direction of implementing the Congress policy in regard to restoration of civil liberty and said:—

The Congress formed Ministry on 17 July.

Senapati Bapat was released on 22nd unconditionally and the next day securities of two newspapers amounting to Rs 7,000 were refunded. The same day another aggregate amount of Rs. 7,000 was refunded to presses.

On 30th the ban on 227 political and other organisations was removed.

On August 4th Rs. 9,000 of securities from presses were refunded and notices demanding securities aggregating to Rs. 1,250 from 19 newspapers were ordered to be cancelled. The same day notices demanding deposit of securities amounting to Rs. 20,000 from eight presses were ordered to be cancelled.

On 10th August restrictions under Bombay Special Powers Act against Messrs D. P Karmarkar, R. R. Dewarker and S. R. Tangse to keep out of the Kanara district were cancelled.

On 11th August restrictions against Mr. Indulal Yagnik, not a Congressman, to keep out of three districts and not to take part in any meetings or make any public speech or statement in Ahmedabad District, were cancelled.

On 15th August notice demanding deposit of security of Rs. 2,000 from "Ekjut", a Labour Weekly of Mr. R. A Khedgiker was cancelled. Orders prohibiting giving of advertisements to certain newspapers were cancelled.

On 20th August notice demanding security from the Mahamadi Fine Art Litho Printing and Book Binding Works was cancelled.

On 26th August ban on 26 films connected with Mahatma Gandhi's activities during the R.T.C., and C.D., Movement had been removed

Bans were being removed on literature consistently with policy of Government in regard to dissemination of class hatred and ideas involving organised or unorganised violence. The process was naturally slow.

In the meantime, the ban on the speeches and biography of Lokamanya Tilak by K. A. Guruji, "Patri" by P. S. Sane and "Hindu Samaj Dharshan" by L. B. Bhopatkar, had been removed.

On 10th September notices demanding security from "Cutch Samachar" and "Exhibitors Review" was cancelled. Securities were ordered to be refunded in respect of "Oriental Review", "Krishibal" and Setkhari Printing Press, Kolaba

There was only one prosecution pending under the India Press Act 1931 and that was against Messrs. S. M. Joshi and S. K. Nigde. Government were remitting the punishments and refund of fine in each case was being ordered.

Mr. Munshi also announced that the allowances of Messrs. S. V. Deshpande and S. [illegible]jkar, Labour leaders under [illegible]nment orders, have been doubled.

Shall Japanese Lawlessness Go Unchecked?

EXPULSION OF EUROPEANS THEIR ULTIMATE GOAL

Dr. Koo Opens Chinese Case In League Assembly

GENEVA, September 15.

An eloquent appeal to the League of Nations to assert itself in the Far Eastern conflict was made by Dr. Kyuin Wellington Koo, opening the Chinese case in the Assembly.

He declared that Japan had despatched to China over 3,00,000 troops, scores of warships and hundreds of military 'planes in pursuit of political domination and conquest of China, aiming ultimately at the expulsion of Europe and America from their territorial possessions in Asia

Menace To World Peace

"Can International Law and treaty obligation be always disregarded with impunity? Are we prepared to allow lawlessness to extend its tentacles and destroy peace and order in the world?" asked Dr. Koo, pointing out that it was now for the League Council to decide whether to proceed by itself or to refer the question to the Assembly or to the Special Advisory Committee established in 1935. —Reuter.

MRS PANDIT TO TOUR BUNDLEKHAND

To Study Peasantry's Condition By Putting Up In Their Quarters

JHANSI: September 15.

It is definitely understood that Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self-Government visits Bundlekhand in the third week of October, to study the condition of the peasantry and for that purpose, she is understood to have issued instructions that all formalities and special lodging and boarding arrangements should be avoided.

Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit proposes to tour in cart the remotest parts of the interior and intends putting up in peasant quarters and dining with them.

JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE

It is understood that invitations have been issued to the journalists of Jhansi Division for an informal conference to organise a Bundlekhand Journalists' Association. The Conference is to be held later under the Presidency either Mr. Tusharkanti Ghose of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" or Mr. Horniman of the "Bombay Sentinel". Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit is likely to inaugurate the Conference.—A. P.

RECRUITS TO BRITISH ARMY

LONDON: September 15.

Recruits of regular army for the month of August numbered 2,466, an increase of 630 compared with August, 1936 The total of 527 for the week ended September 11 showed an increase of 114.—Reuter's Special.

FLYING BOATS FOR MEDITERRANEAN

GIBRALTAR: September 15

It is understood here that the R.A.F. flying boats will be used for anti-piracy patrol in the Mediterranean.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. BANS ARMS TO JAPAN & CHINA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

President Roosevelt has forbidden Government-owned merchantmen to transport arms and ammunition to China and Japan. Other merchantmen flying the American flag are plainly warned to do so at their own risk.

One of the vessels affected is the Government-owned "Wichita" from Baltimore with nineteen bombers for China. Presumably the "Wichita" has been instructed not to proceed when she calls at San Diego for refuelling.

Political circles believe that President Roosevelt's action presages an early invocation of the Neutrality Act.

LARGEST PITCHED BATTLE BEGINS

Japs Occupy Several Chinese Towns

TOKIO: September 15.

The largest pitched battle since the outbreak of the hostilities is starting in the plains of Hohan. The Japanese have launched a general offensive at 06-30 a.m. against 300,000 Chinese troops along a fifty-mile front.

The attack is chiefly directed against the Chinese troops along the Peiping-Hankow Railway and the area between Peiping-Hankow and Tientsin-Puko Railways.

Japanese troops claim that they have already dislodged the Chinese from their positions between the two railways and crossed the Youngting River and occupied several towns where five Chinese divisions had established their positions since early, August.

The Japanese are threatening Chochow.

The War Office announces that Mr. Hisaiichi Terauchi and Mr. Iwane Matsui have been appointed Supreme Commanders in North China and Shanghai area respectively.—Reuter.

CHINESE TROOPS ENTER POOTUNG

SHANGHAI, Sept. 15.

Four division of Kwangsi troops, the best fighters in "South-China, are reported to have entered Pootung to prevent the Japanese landing there developing into a turning movement against the Chinese on the Shanghai side.

Meanwhile, the Japanese advance in the wake of the Chinese wthdrawal has halted to consolidate the new lines.—Reuter.

BIG JAPANESE OFFENSIVE

PEIPING, Sept. 15.

The first fruit of a big Japanese offensive which opened to-day is claimed to be at Kuan, the keypoint of the Chinese defences, 30 miles south of Peiping.

Severe fighting preceded the fall of Kuan. The battle is now raging on a 70 mile front stretching from the mountains westward of Peiping-Hankow Railway near Liangsiang to a point 30 miles westward of Tientsin. The Chinese forces based the railway and threatened with envelopment as a result swift Japanese thrusts south-westward across the Hun river at widely separated points.

The Japanese claim that since the offensive began yesterday, they have advanced nine miles at the deepest point Five miles elsewhere and halted only on the banks at narrow but deep and swiftly flowing Chima river. 12 miles from the railway.—Reuter.

MENACE TO NATIONALISM

PARIS, Sept. 15.

France's huge foreign population will shortly have special legal status and unworthy members of it will be submitted to a close supervision

This, a sequel to the recent terrorist outrages, was announced by M. Chautemps.

Enquiries into last week's bombings in Etoile district were hampered on account of the difficulty following political movements imported from abroad, because now-a-days, several million foreigners mostly political refugees are sheltering in France.

In the interests of national safety, Government have instructed the jurists to frame legislation which will confer valuable guarantees to genuine foreign workers while enabling authorities to keep an eye on undesirable elements.—Reuter.

Chulmleigh Scratched

LONDON, Sept. 15.

"Chulmleigh" has been scratched from the Cambridgeshire Stakes. —Reuter.

"AVOID KILLING NON COMBATANTS"

SHANGHAI, Sept. 15.

Rear Admiral Little and Admiral Yarnell have sent notes to Admiral Hasegawa and Mayor Yui, stating that many had been killed and wounded in the French Concession of the International Settlement by anti-aircraft guns and requesting that steps should be taken to avoid further killing of non-combatants.

Similar representations have been made by the commanders of other European Naval Forces.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

WILL NYON SCHEME BE MODIFIED?

LONDON: September 15.

Reports that the British Government consider it impracticable for Italy to take over the important part of the anti-Piracy patrol system are denied in London.

It is pointed out that Britain and France intend to proceed immediately to put into force the present arrangements but should Italy later want to participate, it may be found possible to modify the scheme so as to give her a reasonable share.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

4. APPEAL FOR HELP

It is for the Blind.—Please help by attending a benefit performance in aid of the American Mission School for the Blind on Saturday, 18th September 1937 at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Dances by Amarjyoti of Shantiniketan also Suryabala Anila Devi, Tarla Devi. The music will be furnished by A. C. Biswas and party. Songs by students of Indian School of Music and Pupils of the School for the Blind. Pieces by Miss Snehprova Pradhan. Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri will preside. Tickets available at Rose and Co., Fort, Bombay.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted immediately fair, healthy girl above 16 for Brahmin, aged 32 drawing decent salary, Bombay No dowry. Virgin widows no objection. Second marriage. Excellent opportunity. V. Swaminath, 10/77, "Telang Bhuvan", King Circle, Bombay. (9042)

Wanted for a well-to-do healthy, 38 years old childless Bania widower, girl or widow of a good family. Expenses paid. Write Box No. 9047, "Bombay Chronicle", with photo and particulars. Correspondence strictly private.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited for a temporary post of a Lecturer in Sanskrit on Rs. 120 p.m. A good B.A. and M.A. degree in Sanskrit essential. Applicants should state age, native place and teaching experience, and apply not later than 27th September. Principal, Baroda College. (6820)

44. SPARE TIME WORK

All persons desirous of adding to their incomes by doing independently in spare time Honest, Patriotic, and Wealth-Producing work, to obtain particulars against 9-M. O. From Rajendra Nath, Hope Cottage, Almora, U. P. (9056)

117. MOTOR CARS FOR SALE

For sale, Cycles and Motor Cycles of renowned German make also wanted agents. Apply Eruch D. Engineer and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay. (9054)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS.

For Obstinate Skin Diseases—Weeping eczema, Ringworm, Hongkong foot, Dhobi's itch, Barber's itch, Blisters on toes, fingers, etc., use Skin-boone Lotion. At Kemp, Thompson Taylor and all chemists. (9051)

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, for sore, inflamed watering eyes, styes, conjunctivitis (Ophthalmia), Recommended by All-India Blind Relief Association. Boon for students, motorists, cinema-goers. At Kemp, Thompson and all Chemists. (9051A)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted active, influential, reliable and experienced Agents throughout India for selling first-class Toilet Requisites on account and commission basis. Apply to:—The Vileo Products Corporation, Bunder Road, Karachi. (9035)

346. INVESTMENTS

Wanted immediately small investments, for prospective transactions. Returns guaranteed. Apply Box No. 9048, "Bombay Chronicle".

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Wanted Candidates for Houses on Hire Purchase Proprietory Rights Free of Rent a speciality. The Hindustani Bima Co., Ltd., Lahore. (9033)

Wanted immediately names and addresses of ambitious ladies and gentlemen: (1) without jobs, (2) underpaid but anxious to rise. Apply Box No. 9037, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

WANTED

A fully qualified sister-in-charge (European or Indian) on Rs. 180-4-200 p.m. plus a monthly messing allowance of Rs. 60. Uniform allowance Rs. 100 (Annually). Furnished free quarters. Post on contract basis. Apply with copies of testimonials stating nationality religion, age and previous experience. Knowledge of Hindi or Urdu essential. Name two references.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Itki (Government) Sanatorium,
Itki, District Ranchi, Bihar.
6819

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Assistant Land Officer for the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., Jamshedpur. Applicants must be experienced in survey and settlement work. Full educational qualifications to be stated. Age, between 30 and 40 years. Must possess good physique and be capable of outdoor duties. Commencing salary Rs. 200 per mensem, inclusive of all allowances. Candidates, called for interview to pay own expenses. Appointment subject to six moths' probation. Service rules of the Steel Company will apply.

Applications superscribed "ASSISTANT LAND OFFICER" to be forwarded to the undersigned not later than 12 noon on Wednesday, 22nd September.

For the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.,
T. H. BIRD,
Chief Town Administrator.
(9035)

Public Notices

POLICE NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on the occasion of the arrival of the Governor-designate and the departure of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the following roads will be CLOSED to all vehicular traffic and will be reserved for public purposes as under:—

THURSDAY, THE 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1937
From 4 p.m. until after the procession has passed.
BALLARD ROAD.
MINT ROAD from Ballard Road to Elphinstone Circle (North).

From 5-10 p.m. until after the procession has passed.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE (South).
CHURCHGATE STREET from Elphinstone Circle to Flora Fountain.
HORNBY ROAD from Flora Fountain to Fort Street (South).
FORT STREET (South) from its junction with Hornby Road up to the entrance to the Victoria Terminus.

SATURDAY, THE 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1937.
From 12 noon until after the procession has passed.
FORT STREET (South) from the entrance to the Victoria Terminus up to its junction with Hornby Road.
HORNBY ROAD from Fort Street (South) to Flora Fountain.
CHURCHGATE STREET from Flora Fountain to Elphinstone Circle.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE (North).

From 12-45 p.m. until after the procession has passed.
MINT ROAD from Elphinstone Circle (North) to Ballard Road.
BALLARD ROAD.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23 (4) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV 1902.

W. R. G. SMITH.
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 10th September 1937.
(6824)

THE NEW ASIATIC LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD. NEW DELHI.

NOTICE HAVING GIVEN of the loss of Policy No. A 962 on the life of J. M. Tanna of Bombay, a duplicate policy will be issued to the party unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

New Delhi, 16th Sept. 1937.
A. DUTTA.
Manager.
6839.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GUNDU THOMARA SHETTY has contracted to sell to MR. ANNA SUBHA SHETTY, a Tea Shop, named Museum Hindu Restaurant situated at Mahomed Building, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said shop by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. Anna Subha Shetty, undersigned at my address noted below within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

(Sd.) ANNA SUBHA SHETTY
Ramanajaneya Hindu Restaurant,
15-9-37.
Juhu Road, Ville Parle,
(B. B. & C. I. Rly.)
6837.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO: LTD.
S. D. 30.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 39028 in respect of Ten Ordinary Shares Nos. 221599 to 221608 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd. standing in the name of Eruch Ardeshir Tarapore has been LOST, MISLAID or DESTROYED. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated, 15th September, '37.
9053

Public Notices

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.

The Supplement to the June, 1937 Issue, is now available and will be delivered to subscribers at any of the Company's Exchanges on application.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.
6840.

THE MANMAR MFG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

55TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at 12-0 noon (S.T.) on THURSDAY, 7-10-1937 at Co.'s Office, 41-A, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay to transact the usual ordinary business.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 27-9-37 to 8-10-37, both days inclusive.

MAGANLAL D. KHAKHAR,
Chairman.
6838.

NOTICE.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Ordinary and Deferred Shareholders of the KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., Ltd. (in Voluntary Liquidation) at Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay at 2 p.m. (S.T.)
6899

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

RATE CIRCULARS.

A new Rate Circular viz., Special Rate Circular No. 12 of 1937, is being issued to-day. Particulars may be obtained from the

CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER,
Bombay or Stations.
6841.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MATHURABAI, widow of Balaji Abaji Bhagwat, late of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Tardeo, Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

BAI MANUBAI, daughter of Balaji Abaji Bhagwat, a spinster, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Tardeo, Grant Road outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventh day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty seven and in the First year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 7th day of September, 1937.
(Sd.) MESSRS. NANU HORMASJEE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
6842.

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (THURSDAY) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Corner of Medows Street and Hamam Street, Fort, of complete modern style bungalow furniture, gramophone, Singer machine, Remington and Corona Portable typewriters, Godrej and other safes, Chesterfield sets, Remington typewriter, ward robes, chandeliers, dining table, chairs, side board, etc., BANKER & CO.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS SHOP KNOWN AS WADIA HIRJI AND CO.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 870 of 1937 (Savilal and another vs. Wadia Hirji, & Co.,) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on Friday, the 24th September, 1937 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, at Pherojshaw Mehta Road:—

All the articles of fancy goods shop known as Messrs Wadia Hirji and Co., such as clocks, wrist watches, electric table lamps, vanity powder cases, cigarette cases, binoculars, toilet sets perfumery hand-bags, umbrellas, flower vases, torches, liquor sets glasses, bottles, hand-mirrors, biscuit boxes, portable typewriters, ribbons, type-writing materials ultra-violet ray sets, electric fans, leather bags, thermoses, champagne claret ports, goblets sets, fountain pens, sari pins and holders, ladies buckles, ear-rings, bracelets cigarette-lighters, printing-rubber sets, violin sets buttons, rings, &c., in two lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of the sale.

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KARANJIA CRITICISES BUDGET

Offers Allowances For Water Supply

Mr. Benram N. Karanjia, speaking on the Bombay Provincial Budget on Tuesday in the Bombay Legislative Council said:—

If an exact analysis of the incidence of the various taxes as between the rich and the poor were taken, it would, perhaps, be difficult to sustain the claim made by the Finance Member that the Provincial Revenue is derived mostly from the poorer classes. After having said this, let me at once say,—lest I should be misunderstood,—that I fully recognise the need that in order to advance, in any substantial measure social welfare and public zeal within the Province, new taxation is inevitable.

In my opinion, such taxation should be in the nature of direct taxes on those who are able to pay, and any form of indirect taxation on trade and industries, which would affect both business progress of the Province and the consumers, should be clearly avoided. I welcome the proposal for the introduction of a graded tax on agricultural income.

The grant of Rs. 10 lakhs made for improvement of village water supply, to my mind, will not touch the fringe of the problem, because, from my experience, I have found that people in the villages have to go miles away, sometimes early in the morning at 3 o'clock to get drinking water and return at about 7. As members are aware recently in the Ahmednagar District there was scarcity of water and all wells had dried up even during the monsoon. I wonder if it would not be possible to give some immediate relief in this matter by drawing on the Famine Reserve Fund. I shall be prepared to forego all my daily and other allowances, so as to make this amount available for digging wells in such parts. And if the Minister-in-Charge was to make a public appeal in this regard, I feel that most members of the Upper House, as well as the Lower House, would come forward to forego their allowances also and earmark all such contributions for the purpose. I suggest that wells dug up from the amounts so contributed be named after the Bombay Legislative Council and the Bombay Legislative Assembly. Another source of revenue for immediate relief to the villages, which strikes me, is that Government should ask the Royal Western India Turf Club to allot five days, all of them holidays or Saturdays, during their Bombay and Poona seasons, in aid of this relief. The Club is now giving a day's collection for Hospitals, and the realisations of such a day amount about Rs. 80,000 to 1,00,000. If my suggestion is accepted, Government may get about Rs. 5 lacs to be used for village relief.

NATIONALISATION

I now come to the question of nationalisation of Public Utility Services. As far as can be gathered even Government themselves do not appear very clear as to what they want or wish to do in the matter. Firstly, it appears that they were directing their attention towards the utility services like Electricity concerns, motor transport, etc. Later on, from stray remarks on behalf of Government, it would appear that even nationalisation of ordinary industrial enterprises is not out of their minds. Without, therefore, knowing the full intentions of Government in this regard, it is very difficult to make any comments on the same.

FEDERAL COURT

SIMLA: September 15.

It is understood that the Governor-General will administer the oath in Simla on October 1 to the Chief Justice and the two Judges of the Federal Court in India on the eve of assumption of office by them and that will be the inauguration of the Federal Court under the Order in Council on that behalf.—A. P.

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No Evidence Against Scindia Directors

Law Needed For Protection Of Banks And Companies, Says C. P. M.

"I would like to point out the necessity of making some provision in the Indian Companies Act against undue harassment of banks, and other joint stock companies by frivolous, reckless and unsustainable prosecutions" was the observation made by Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay when he acquitted Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. M. A. Master and Mr. M. Raote, Director, Manager and Accountant respectively of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. who were charged at the instance of Mr. A. R. Subedar a shareholder of the company.

NO EVIDENCE AT ALL

The complainant's case was that the accused suppressed a promissory note of the value of Rs. 5 lacs and presented a false balance sheet in June 1922

The Magistrate held that beyond the bare word of the complainant there was no evidence at all to show that a promissory note had ever been passed. In fact the allegation that the accounts were in any manner irregular was wholly unsupported by evidence.

The accounts were quite correct and the complainant had jumped to conclusions merely because a resolution was passed by the Scindia Steam Navigation Company to the effect that a loan may be given to the subsidiary company on a promissory note to be signed by Mr. Walchand Hirachand and the late Mr. Narottam.

This did not mean, the Magistrate observed, that a promissory note was actually executed or that any money was lent and advanced pursuant to that resolution.

Delicate Asset

"The reputation of a bank or a well-known joint stock company," the Magistrate observed "is a delicate asset and the slightest taint of suspicion may have far-reaching effects so far as the credit of the bank or the company is concerned and yet in the existing state of law, there is nothing to prevent a share holder or any disgruntled persons from launching a prosecution against a company by attacking its balance sheet as false."

It was part of the duties of a bank or a company to assess the liabilities and assets of a company. It was necessary that while assessing the secured and unsecured debts it should be done in a manner without bolstering the assessment to show a profit.

The Magistrate observed that it was eminently necessary that the Company Act be so revised or provision be made that before a case if filed against a bank or a company sanction be obtained from the Registrar of Companies, who should issue a certificate only if he is satisfied that a 'prima facie' has been made out. If this was done it would save a great deal of valuable time of the Court and put an end to the undue harassment to which banks and companies are now subjected.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga instructed by Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the defence.

The complainant appeared in person.

REDUCE WHEEL TAX

Bombay Victoria Drivers And Owners' Demand

Under the auspices of the Bombay Victoria Owners' Association a public meeting was held at Grant Road on Tuesday night to ventilate the grievances of the victoria owners and drivers. Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided and among the speakers were Mr. Y. J. Meherally and Moulvi Abdur Raoof.

Mr. Brelvi at the outset expressed his sympathy with the legitimate grievances of the owners and drivers of victorias and emphasised the need for organization. He said that until the Association became strong and the large majority of owners and drivers became its members it would not be able effectively to protect their interests. While the owners and drivers should try to secure the redress of their immediate grievances, Mr. Brelvi asked them also to look ahead and prepare for the future which was far from bright for them. Whether they liked it or not, the taxi, the tram and the 'bus had come to stay in the city of Bombay and the day was not distant when no victoria would ply in the city. He, therefore, urged them to educate their children and train them for other trades and professions so that their economic future might be assured. In the meanwhile he said they should seek to enlist the sympathy of the public by doing nothing that would antagonize the latter and by affording them the best possible service.

Mr. Meherally also appealed to the drivers and owners to strengthen their association and to vote at the next municipal election only for Congress candidates for it was the Congress only which protected and would protect their interests as well as those of all poor people.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

This meeting requests the Chief Presidency Magistrate to arrange that all cases brought against Victoria owners and drivers by the Agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are tried by only one Bench of Honorary Magistrates as the owners and drivers being very poor cannot afford to engage doctors to attend four different courts to give evidence on their behalf.

This meeting draws the attention of the Government of Bombay to the fact that the victoria owners' licence fee was increased from Re. 1 to Rs. 3-8 and that when request was made to cancel the said increase, the authorities again increased it to Rs. 6 on February 1937.

This meeting requests the Government of Bombay to reduce the victoria owners' licence fee to Rs. 3-8.

This meeting resolves that, having regard to the present depression in trade, the wheel tax is excessive. The meeting therefore, requests the Municipal Corporation to reduce it by 50 per cent., having regard to the fact the fare per mile has been fixed at 4 annas.

Barcelona Bombed Day And Night

Sailors' Experience Of Franco's Exploits

The exciting experiences that befell sailormen visiting the ports of war-scared Spain, were narrated to a "Chronicle" representative by one of the officers of S. S "Linaria" now lying in the Bombay docks.

The officers gave vivid pictures of the havoc wrought by Franco's 'planes on the people of Barcelona which is crowded with crippled refugees coming from the front.

Depends On Italy And Germany

The officer thought that Franco was doing pretty well at the north coast, around Santandar; but his ultimate success depended on the help he got from Italy and Germany.

The "Linaria" was in Barcelona on August 20. She had gone there to discharge a cargo of cotton from Russia and is now in Bombay to take manganese, linseed and groundnuts to Liverpool and to Dunkirk in France.

This was the third time she went to Barcelona and she had also been to Valencia once. While ashore in Valencia the crew saw a 'plane drop three bombs one of which fell on a tram which burst into pieces. One afternoon a Junker 'plane came over the harbour and created a scare but it did not drop any bombs.

But the story at Barcelona was different. There would be an air raid every day and at night Franco's 'planes returned to "lay a few eggs," said the officer.

Barcelona was crowded with hundreds of crippled men, minus arms and legs and eyes, who were coming in from the front. On these men and particularly the women the effect of the air raids was terrible. Particularly, the women stood simply shivering, unable to move or speak.

The crew of the ship were not much frightened. The first raid, which they witnessed from a cafe caused much excitement but they soon got accustomed to it and did not bother.

Houses which had underground cellars had a board "Refugio" put up on their front doors and whenever any 'planes were seen people ran to these places for shelter once about six in the evening when the officer and the second mate were walking along the streets they saw a plane without any marks flying overhead. Seeing the other people going about unruffled, they went quietly along. Suddenly three shots rung out. The anti-air craft guns in the fort had started firing at the 'plane. The 'plane had just dropped two bombs outside the city. It deposited three more near the fort and escaped unhurt.

The Government people did not seem to have any chasers to defend Valencia though they claimed they had many at the front. The officer saw a couple of flying boats lying in the harbour, but they never went up except for exercise.

On the night before the "Linaria" left Barcelona several bombs were dropped in the harbour. One of these fell not fifty yards away from the ship and she was shaken up. Just before this last bombing they saw a rocket go up into the sky and were later on told that it was Franco's spies who had sent the rocket to indicate the spot where the bombs should be dropped.

In fact there was a great spy scare in Barcelona and people going on shore were closely examined. Once the Engineer, the Apprentice and one of sailors of the boat were held up by the police and put in lock-up but were released next morning at the intervention of the Consular authorities.

The officer said that there was a great feeling among the workers. They were bitter against Franco. Some of the workmen who came on board for the loading and unloading wrote "Viya la Republique" and other anti-Fascist slogans on the hatches. One of the watchmen knew English and told a lot of stories.

But it was hard to believe the newspapers there. It appeared that the newspapers writing about the last bombing, referred to above said that only one or two men had died though actually a lot had been killed. Similarly about another bombing of a village where hundreds were killed the newspapers said that only two had been injured.

The English sailors took no sides and the officer explained that the British Government did not want to take sides because that might precipitate a world war.

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PRIVATE MOTOR-DRIVERS' DEMANDS

Deputation Waits On Deputy Police Chief

The General Secretary of the Private Motor Drivers' Union writes:

A deputation of the members of the Private Motor Drivers' Union was received by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. J. Abernethy on Tuesday afternoon, when a memorandum setting forth the various grievances and difficulties of the motor drivers of Bombay was submitted to him by Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the President of the Union, who lead the deputation which included Mr. M. R. Masani, the Vice-President, Mr. N. T. Shroff, the General Secretary and Treasurer and Messrs. Luxman Singh Gurkha, Thomas J. D'Souza, Suleman Dawood and Ram Ratan Jawanji, members of the Executive Committee of the Union.

Mr. Meherally on behalf of the Union, suggested that Licences should not be endorsed on conviction by the Honorary Magistrate for breach of rules under the Motor Vehicles Act.

UNION'S DEMANDS

He further suggested that in case of accidents in which a member is involved, the police should communicate with the secretary to enable him to arrange for the legal aid, e.g., bail etc. He also requested the Deputy Commissioner to grant more facilities for expeditious renewal of licences and suggested employment of some extra clerks.

The Deputy Commissioner gave a patient and sympathetic hearing to the various suggestions and demands put forward on behalf of the Union and promised to look into their grievances and communicate his decision in a few days.

DEATH OF MR SORAB B KAPADIA

A reference was made this morning at the Dadar Police Court by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho about the sad death of Mr. Sorab Bomanshaw Kapadia, a prominent member of the Police Court Bar and senior most in the line.

Mr. Khambata, the Additional Presidency Magistrate was also present at the time.

Mr. Ratnagar of the Dadar Police Court Bar associated himself with the reference.

The War Secretary, Mr. Hore-Belisha, accompanied by Brigadier-General Macready, of the War Office General Staff, flew from Eastborne to Deauville on his way to attend the French army manoeuvres in Normandy.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Two European Assistants of Messrs. Volkart Brothers failed to appear at the proper time to give evidence, in their criminal breach of trust case, in which one of their former employees is charged under section 408 I. P. C. when the case was called on Tuesday afternoon.

After Mr. Velkar, the Police Prosecutor made an appeal, the Chief Presidency Magistrate retired into his Chambers declaring that if the witnesses were not forthcoming within five minutes, the case would be postponed and bailable warrants would have to be executed for the arrest of the two witnesses. This created a sensation in the Court and Mr. Velkar rushed to the telephone to get the Volkart men in Court.

When Mr. Rutishauser appeared in Court within the specified time, Sir Hormuzdiar returned from his Chambers and took his seat in Court. Thereupon he severely reprimanded Mr. Rutishauser.

The witness tendered an apology to the Court for the delay and inconvenience caused to the Court. The Chief Presidency Magistrate thereupon stated that he would cancel the warrants against both the witnesses.

Mr. Joachim Alva cross-examined the prosecution witnesses. One of the sepoys admitted having received money from the Cash Department after presenting the vouchers there and given it to the accused and thereafter he had distributed to persons in the office according to the accused's instructions.

Mr. Adolf Rutishauser when cross-examined by Mr. Joachim Alva, stated that he was the head of the Electrical Department and was one of the [illegible] there. He admitted that the accused may have prepared vouchers other than meant for paying Import Duties on Post Parcels. The witness said that as far as European Officers were concerned they went to the Accounts Department directly to get their travelling allowances. The witness admitted that he had himself gone to the Customs to settle matters, when the Customs imposed penalty on a Meter Testing Plant for false declaration in value.

Further cross-examination of the European Officers is reserved when the case is adjourned to 3-30 p.m. Saturday the 18th September 1937.

Fourteen persons were arrested on charges of gambling in Bombay last night. The Nagpada Police arrested one Aloysis Lobo for alleged receiving of Suttabets on a footpath at Clare Road last night.

Cash and marked coins it is alleged, were recovered from the accused, who was bailed out in a sum of Rs. 100, Rs. 50 cash till 29th instant at the Girgaum Court to-day.

Having watched for over two hours the Nagpanda Police arrested another person one Mohamed Esmail last night at Ripon Road who was produced at the Girgaum Court on a similar charge.

The accused was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 100 cash Rs. 500 till 29th instant. Two persons were arrested at Pekhnodaye Street by the Anti-gambling Squad last night and instruments of gaming were seized from them.

Accused were ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 100 cash Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 each till the 29th instant, at Girgaum Court.

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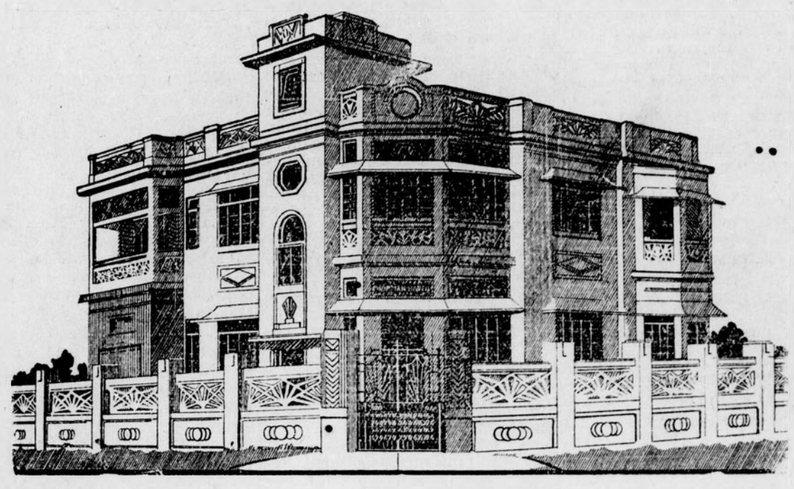

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Inter-School Cricket

Lord Harris Shield Tournament

VICTORY FOR ST. XAVIER'S SCHOOL

The first round of the Bombay Inter-School Cricket Tournament for the Lord Harris Shield was completed on Wednesday evening, when the following matches were decided on the Esplanade Maidan.

A fairly good standard of cricket was witnessed in the match between the St. Xavier's High School and the Wilson High School and after a close fight, it resulted in a victory for the Xavierites by 96 runs on the result of the first innings.

SCORES

ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL: 1st Innings:—195 (D'Costa 45 not out, Shanker 40). (Telang 3 for 86, Sangit 2 for 22).

2nd INNINGS:—82. (B. Shroff 34 not out). (Dembe 3 for 14; Samel 5 for 32).

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL: 1st INNINGS:—99 (Telang 64 not out) (Shanker 5 for 18).

2nd INNINGS:—100 for 4 wickets when the stumps were drawn (Senjit 59, Telang 26).

MARHATTA HIGH SCHOOL BEAT A.E.S

A.E.S. HIGH SCHOOL: 1st INNINGS:— 35 (Muke 24). (H. Dhespande 5 for 12; G. S. Lal 5 for 19).

2nd INNINGS:—71 for 5 wickets declared (Muke 34; Mukadam 21 not out). (H. Deshpande 3 for 30).

MARHATTA HIGH SCHOOL: 1st INNINGS:—59 (Makinkar 25; H. Dhespande 18). (Mahajan 5 for 11).

2nd INNINGS:— (51 for 6 wickets).

Marhatta High School won the match on the result of the first innings.

WESTERN INDIA BADMINTON

Miss Talyarkhan Qualifies For Women's *Singles Final*

With the approach of the closing stages of the Western India Badminton Championships, the standard of play, as usual, has improved a great deal and the matches being played these days are well worth watching.

MISS D'LIMA ELIMINATED

Miss F. Talyarkhan had no difficulty in eliminating Miss P. D'Lima, who till lately, has been giving a good account of herself, in the women's singles.

The following are the results of matches decided at the Willingdon Sports Club on Wednesday evening.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Mrs. Kania and Miss Vimadalal beat Mrs. Kerr and Mrs. Rutherford (21—5), (21—14).

WOMEN'S SINGLES SEMI-FINAL

Miss F. Talyarkhan beat Miss P. D'Lima (11—4), (11—1).

PINTO IN MEN'S FINAL

MEN'S SINGLES: J. Pinto beat R. N. Kanga (15—5), (7—15), (15—7).

PROGRAMME OF MATCHES FOR TO-DAY

WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB

R. F. Vakharia and Miss Munsiff v. J. R. Vimadalal and Miss F. Vachha—5-30 p.m.

V. Kapadia and Mrs. Kathoke v. S. M. Captain and Miss Dadyburjor—6-0 p.m.

D. Stilliard and Mrs. Kerr v. H. Rebeiro and Miss F. Talyarkhan—6-30 p.m.

CHALLENGE TO GAMA

"Strangler" Lewis Wants To Meet World Champion In Title Bout

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, September 13.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore received the following letter from Mr. Ted Thye, Manager of the famous wrestler Ed. ("Strangler") Lewis, who will shortly arrive in Bombay from Sydney:—

"I wrote you some time ago about matching Ed. "Strangler" Lewis, America's best wrestler, with Gama. I also got the Stadium here to make an offer to Gama of £1,000 to wrestle Lewis here in Sydney. We wired Gama this offer but I got no reply. I wish to make an open challenge to Gama, or any wrestler of India, to meet Lewis.

"Lewis and myself are sailing for India by the "Strathaird" and will arrive at Bombay on September 26. We will accept matches with any Indian wrestler while in India. We are to appear in matches in London in December and hope to have matches in India in October. Hoping to hear from promoters."

BILLIARDS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Office-Bearers For Ensuing Season

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

(From Our Correspondent.)

At the annual general meeting of the Billiards Association of India, held recently at Cooloolalla Rajbatti, the following were elected as office bearers for the ensuing season:—

President Maharaja Sir Manmath Nath Ray Choudhury Kt. of Santosh.

Vice-Presidents: Mrs. S. P. Chowdhury, J. Buchanan, S. N. Banerjee, S. C. Mitter and Kumar B. P. Roy.

Chairman: Kumar G. C. Mullick.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. E. G. Bromby.

Jt. Hony. Secretaries: Messrs. Sudhir K. Dutt and J. Jenner.

Asstt Hony. Secretary: Mr. K. M. Mullick.

Hony. Treasurer: Mr. Sudhir K. Dutt.

Executive Committee: Messrs. N. N. Langrana, Ananto K. Roy, J. Hardakar, H. E. Barber, Sudhir K. Bose, M. M. Begg, Y. M. Eassack, S. K. Nandi, I. A. Molla, P. T. Molloy, R. H. Ractliffe, Hony Secy. of Tara Sporting Club: Mr Hashem (Professional).

There were 458 cases of cholera and 224 deaths in this district during the week ended September

BEWARE OF DRIFT

Parliamentary Activity Is A Double-edged Sword, Says Nariman

SATARA, Sept. 13.

"There seems to be a deep diplomatic game on the part of Imperialists to somehow kill the militant mentality for mass action that has been created in the country after years of suffering, sacrifice and organization," declared Mr. K. F. Nariman, president of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, addressing a big public meeting last evening under the presidency of Mr. R. G. Soman, Deputy President of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Mr. Nariman characterised Parliamentary activity as a "double-edged sword."

"Our British benefactors," he continued, "were naturally afraid of increasing mass political awakening and national consciousness and were anxious that the militant mentality for mass action should be changed into safer channels of Parliamentarianism and constitutionalism. The Congress should guard against this disastrous drift."

In conclusion, Mr. Nariman said that all our labours, sacrifices and suffering for the last so many years would go in vain if, as a result of this change of front, masses began once again to have faith in mere resolutions and deputations and thus gradually lessened their faith in the potentiality and efficacy of mass action. —United Press.

CONGRESS MINISTRY IN BENGAL ALSO?

Nagpur Journal's Surmise

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR: September 15.

Commenting on the formation of the Seventh Congress Ministry in the N.W.F. "Maharashtra", a local influential paper says: "If the situation in Bengal and Assam are handled a little more dexterity there is every reason to believe that two more Congress Ministries will come into being at no distant date.

The paper adds, "the next meeting of the Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. should permit Mr. Sarat Bose to form a Congress Ministry in Bengal on the lines on which it was permitted to be formed in the N.W.F.P.

In its opinion, the object of convening the meetings at Calcutta instead of at Poona as at one time proposed seems to be to enable the Congress leaders to get first-hand information with regard to the political situation in Bengal with a view to explore the possibility of the formation of a Congress Ministry in that Province.

Sakri 'taluka' is most seriously affected, and the weekly bazars in the 'taluka' have been closed for the present.

NEW LOAN OF 30 LAKHS

Municipality To Raise From Its Own Funds

A loan of Rs. 30 lacs is proposed to be raised by the Bombay Municipality but it will be raised from its own funds. In a letter to the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner stated:—

The accounts for the year 1936-37 as finally closed show that the actual expenditure on capital works amounted to Rs. 17.14 lakhs as against Rs. 24.21 lakhs provided in the Revised Estimates. A saving of Rs. 0.27 lakh has also resulted on works already completed and thus the expenditure to be incurred during the current year on account of works budgetted for in 1936-37 is Rs. 6.80 lakhs. Adding to this the expenditure of Rs. 59.21 lakhs budgetted for 1937-38 and the additional expenditure of Rs. 1.08 lakhs proposed on account of the construction of a wholesale market on the Gold Mohur Castle Plot and for purchase of a lino-type machine for the Municipal Printing Press, the total loan works expenditure during the current year is estimated at Rs. 67.09 lakhs. Against this the funds available are Rs. 33.80 lakhs made up as under:—

Opening Balance on 1st April 1937 Rs. 5.96; Balance out of the loan of Rs. 24 1/2 lakhs of 1936-37 raised during the current year Rs. 6.00; Temporary advance from the Land Sales Reserve Fund Rs. 18.75; Advance from Special Funds for purchase of Plant and Machinery Rs. 3.09; Total Rs. 33.80.

This leaves a balance of Rs. 33.29 lakhs to be provided for.

The amount standing to the credit of the Land Sales Reserve Fund on 31st March 1937 is Rs. 18.75 lakhs and it is proposed to draw on that fund in full for the purpose of capital expenditure as it will not be necessary to draw on it for revenue purposes in the current year. Although the amount required is Rs. 33.29 lakhs as shown above, I am of opinion that a loan of Rs. 30 lakhs would suffice. Statements A and B show the works to be financed from the loan of Rs. 30 lakhs and the advance of Rs. 18.75 lakhs from the Land Sales Reserve Fund respectively.

The most convenient and economical way of raising the loan would be to reserve it for the investment of our Sinking and Special Funds. The amount of interest and instalments to be invested on account of these funds between 1st October 1937 and 31st March 1938 will approximately be Rs. 30 lakhs, and can thus absorb the total amount of the loan. The annual charges on account of interest at 3 per cent. and Sinking Fund on 3 per cent basis will be Rs. 1.53 lakhs and the currency of the loan will be 30 years.

The Standing Committee approved of the recommendations of the Muncipal Commissioner.

The committee also approved of the recommendation of its sub-committee to allow refund of Town Duty on locally manufactured sugar candy.

The Sub-Committee opined that in equity the refund should be granted. It points out that one-eighth of the quantity of the sugar used for sugarcandy was waste, which meant that the refund would be only seven-eighths of the amount paid on the original sugar. Then again the grant of the refund will tend to foster a local industry which will bring some revenue to the Corporation in the shape of rents and taxes.

The Sub-Committee also approved of the draft rule proposed by the Commissioner to legalise the grant of refund and to safeguard the interests of the Municipality.

CAMERA FOR TESTING ORES

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

A special precision polishing machine and a special camera are the two new additions to the equipment of the Geological Survey of the India Laboratory. They are both designed in the Laboratory and made at the Mathematical Instrument Office of the Survey of India located in Calcutta, states a Press-Note.

In recent years, ore minerals have been minutely studied under a microscope with the aid of reflected light, the minerals being first highly polished. This polishing is done in the precision polishing machine. The special camera is of great value in determining the treatment of ores, and in detecting the presence of minerals, not previously suspected as existing in the ores.—United Press.

21,500 YOUTHS UNDER RESTRAINT

Bengal Council Disclosures

CALCUTTA: September 15

The amazing information that as many as 21,500 young men belonging to Chittagong District were at present under various forms of restraint in suspicion of complicity in activities calculated to further the terrorist movement was given by Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, Bengal Government, in answer to a question put in the Bengal Legislative Council (Upper House) today.

Details of these persons were as under:

Persons under conditional restraint after release from detention camps: 51;

Persons under orders of village Domicile: 2;

Persons restrained under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act: 17;

Persons whose movements were restricted under the Bengal Criminal Law (Amendment) Act: 7

Besides these, persons who had to carry on "Identity Cards", the colour of which varies according to the degree of suspicion: 21

It may be remembered that Chittagong has earned the notoriety as being one of the principal storm centres of terrorists since the raid on the Government Armoury in April 1930.—United Press.

PROHIBITION AND M.L.C.s.' DOUBTS

Budget Discussion In Bombay Council

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 15.

The Bombay Legislative Council reassembled this afternoon with the Hon. Mr. Pakwasa in the Chair to further discuss the budget.

Mr. Dadubhai Desai resuming his overnight observations seriously complained against the Bombay Development Department and invited Government's attention to the plight of agriculturists in the Presidency. He also welcomed the idea of overhauling the whole education system.

CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS

Principal Dr. G. S. Mahajani who rose next said that he would neither hurry to congratulate the Congress Ministry for the budget nor would he be too critical about it. The present budget gave only a glimpse of what the Congress Ministry intended to do and it would, therefore, be right to suspend judgment thereon till the next budget had come out which should give the present Ministry to put their ideas into concrete shape.

Referring to education Dr. Mahajani said that what mattered most was Government's attitude thereto. He wished all success to Government in their desire to overhaul the Primary Education System and with a view to utilise every pie that was spent on it, he suggested that compulsion to complete the four standards should be introduced in cases of those who put at least one year at school. He pleaded for opening of more training institutions and the appointment of more Lady Supervisors and suggested that as in England primary education should be treated as a state department. He was in full concurrence with the Congress Ministry in their idea of retrenchment and read out one passage from book of General Sir O'Moore Creagh, ex-Commander-in-Chief of India where the latter had said that the Governor's bodyguard was now an unexcusable extravagance and asked the Congress Ministry to see what they could do in that matter.

Speaking about prohibition Dr. Mahajani sounded caution about its being enforced in three years and requested Government to proceed slowly because of their responsibility and to see if they could revive the ration scheme for destilleries as proposed by Sir Chunilal Mehta.

"WAIT AND SEE."

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim also wanted to adopt the policy of "wait and see" before he could pass any judgment on the budget. He welcomed Government's earnestness to ameliorate the condition of masses and would welcome any fresh taxation if that was in the interests of the community at large. He suggested taxing the exchanges dealing in Forward business at one anna per hundred rupees and said that in case of recognised exchanges, it would yield over a crore of rupees and if unrecognised exchanges were also taxed the yield would exceed two crores.

Sir Currimbhoy also advised the levy of professional tax.

Sir Currimbhoy also suggested the institution of a Committee of two industrialist experts, two labour leaders and two Government nominees to deal with industrial disputes.

Mr. S. C. Joshi said that the budget was disappointing, haulting and lacked many important details.

Rao Bahadur Sardar Desai then addressed the House in Kanarese wherein he invited Government's attention to the plight of ryots. Mr. Narsingrao Desai was then speaking on the budget and welcoming its general trend when the House adjourned till to-morrow.

DETENUS IN PRESIDENCY

Bombay Govt. Request Bengal To Take Back Four

POONA, Sept. 15.

Replying to the question by Mr. S. L. Karandikar in the Bombay Assembly regarding Bengal detenus in the Bombay Presidency, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Home Affairs, stated that four detenus were confined in jails in the presidency since 23rd July, 1934.

There were four Bengal detenus who were placed first in the Arthur Road Prison, Bombay. Two were subsequently transferred to Yeravada and the other two to Nasik prisons He further said that the four detenus lost weight since their arrival in Bombay. Two detenus in the Yeravada Prison lost 14½ lbs. and 7lbs. upto 2nd August. 1937. Loss in the case of two detenus in the Nasik Prison was 4 lbs. and 14 lbs. respectively till August 1.

He also stated that Government had asked the Bengal Government to take back the four detenus and it had agreed to do so as soon as accommodation could be arranged.—United Press.

SPEED LIMIT FOR SUBURBS

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, September 15.

During the question hour in Bombay Legislative Assembly, today, Mr. Ghia, representative of Indian Merchants' Chamber, asked questions regarding motor accidents in Bombay Suburban District.

Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, in the course of his reply, stated that attention of Government had been drawn to the large number of motor accidents in Bombay Suburban District. The figures for 1935 and 1936 together were 23 deaths and 502 other casualties and total number of accidents were 701. The District Superintendent of Police, after consulting the District Magistrate, wrote to the Press stating that the existing twenty-miles speed-limit was applicable under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules of 1915 to the Municipal limits only of the Bombay Suburban District and that it would be enforced as an experiment for a period of three months from June 1, 1937.

The District Magistrate informed the public through the Press that the decision to enforce the existing rule from June 1, 1937 had been cancelled as it seemed likely that arrangements more calculated to receive public support and thus gain in effectiveness could be introduced shortly. This decision was taken, as after the position had been studied further, it was found that the thirty-mile speed-limit could be introduced within a reasonably short period and so it was decided to proceed with preparations for it without any preliminary experiment.

It was true that the order was withdrawn on the representation of the Western India Automobile Association. The attention of Government had not been drawn to complaints of Suburban District residents and no protests had been received against withdrawal of order.

Ghodnadi Deputation Waits On Mr. Munshi

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 15.

A deputation of residents of Ghodnadi in Sirur Peta led by Mr. B. B. Walvekar M.L.A. waited on Mr. Munshi, Home Minister in connection with transfer of the court from Talegaon to Ghodnadi which they said was a more central place having a number of public offices including those of the District Local Board, the Municipality, the Public Works Department, etc.

The Minister replied that he would consider the proposal sympathetically and see how far it was practicable.

The Princess Aly Khan, daughter-in-law of the Aga Khan, yesterday gave birth to a son in London prematurely. The mother and baby are doing well.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Bhadarva Sud 12, 1993
Muslim: Rajab 10, 1356
Parsi: Farvardin 11, 1307
S. S. 'Carthage' with English mails of September 2 due at 3-30 p.m.
Sir Roger Lumley, Governor-designate, and Lady Lumley arrive at 4 p.m.

Friday, September 17.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

KAPADIA—Sorabsha Bomanshaw, Advocate, died Srinagar, Kashmir, September 14, 1937. Uthamna Ceremony at Anjuman Fire Temple 3-30 p.m. Thursday, September 16, (English Papers please copy) Bombay address—Gobhai Cottage, Versova.

MIDWIFERY EXAMINATION RESULTS

The Midwifery and Junior Health Visitors Examinations held in August 1937 will be declared on the September 17.

VILE PARLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Sjt. Virchandbhai B. Sheth has been elected uncontested as a Congress delegate in bye-election for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sjt. Ratubhai N. Desai.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per s.s. "Pres. Pierce" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Friday 17th inst.

ADULT EDUCATION

Prof. P. A. Wadia will meet his students in Political Theory in the University Building, and Rev. Fr. Duhr in German in St. Xavier's College to-day (Thursday) at the usual time.

GHATKOPAR HINDU SABHA

The Gogras Mandal will give a lecture on cow-protection with the help of magic lantern slides at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the pavilion on the ground of the Hindu Sabha, near the Station.

MUSLIM NATIONAL GUARD

There will be a lecture to the Guard on its guiding principles. Truth, Service and Obedience by Moulana Fazlullah Khan at the Muslim League Hall, Shaahru Castle, Mohamed Ali Road on the September 16, at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.)

TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

The members of the Technological Association University of Bombay, Bombay shall wish a Bon Voyage and give hearty send off to-day at 5 p.m. to Mr. R. L. Desai, B. Sc., B.Sc. (Tech), who is proceeding to England for Doctorate at the Leeds University.

COLVALLENSES UNION

The sons of Colvalle, Camorlim and Chicalim will celebrate the feast of their Patron, S. Francisco de Chagas, in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, at 9 a.m. on Sunday, September 19 followed by a social gathering at the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, Dabul.

PROTEST AGAINST LAHORE ABATTOIR

A telegram was sent by the Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadums Association, Ltd., to the Private Secretaries to the Viceroy and to the Commander-in-Chief for India at Simla protesting against the proposed opening of the slaughter house in the Lahore Cantonment.

DEPRESSED CLASS EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram paid yesterday evening a visit to the Night School, conducted by the Depressed Class Educational League in the Princess Street Municipal School premises when he performed the opening ceremony of the additional room to the school. Sir Jehangir expressed satisfaction at the working and the progress of the Night School conducted by the League. Messrs. M. N. Talpade, A. H. Gadre, Lotekar, Jatekar, Jadhav, Karnik, Virkar, Bhatkude and Ghaitadake were among those present at the function.

BOMBAY PRESS WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

The first session of the Bombay Press Workers' Conference will be held on Sunday next at the Hirabag Hall, Bombay. Mr. Indulal Yajnik, Jt. Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha will preside.

REGAL
TO-DAY—LAST DAY
At 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
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AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"New Faces of 1937". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"You Only Live Once." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Clancy of the Mounted", Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Capt. Kirtikumar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Pingala". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Gulbadan". Daily at 2-30, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Premveer". Daily at usual time
MINERVA—"Khan Bahadur". Daily at usual time.
NEW EMPIRE—"When You're in Love". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
OPERA HOUSE—"Gangavataran". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Frontiers of Freedom". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Lloyds of London". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Savitri". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"A Day at the Races" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Anathashram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

GANDHI JAYANTI

Khadi Hundis To Be Sold

Sjt. Purshottam Kanji, Secretary, A. I. S. A. Bombay Branch, writes:—
It has been decided to celebrate Gandhi's 69th birth day by selling Khadi Hundis for three weeks from 18th September to 3rd October 1937.

ADULTERATION OF GHEE AND BUTTER

The following are names of persons convicted and fined by the Municipal Court of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Fort, Esplanade Police Court for adulteration of Ghee and Butter during the week ending September 11.

(1) Mr. Ali Akbar Moted Afred was convicted and fined Rs. 50 on 9-9-37 for selling butter adulterated to the extent of 15.4 per cent to Mr. Ibrahim Tajmahomad having his shop at Esmail house, at the junction of Nishanpada Road and Sandhurst Road. He was also fined Rs. 50 on 9-9-37 for giving a false warranty to Mr. Ibrahim Tajmahomad.

(2) Mr. Devji Lalji, owner of the shop at Jackeria Building, Musjid Bunder Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 35 on 9-9-37, in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 35.4 per cent.

(3) Mr. Khimji Kesar, Vendor in the shop at No. 8, Chikhalwadi, was convicted and fined Rs. 100 on 7-9-37 in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 41.8 per cent.

'G' WARD POLITICAL CONFERENCE

RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEETING

A meeting of the Reception Committee of 'G' Ward Political Conference was held. Mr. I. S. Patel presided. The following office-bearers were elected.

Chairman: Mr. I. S. Patel; Vice Chairman: 1 Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar; 2 Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar; 3 Mr. Damodardas Haridas; 4 Mr. Manendrasing.

Treasurers: Mr. J. R. Deo and Jagadevshankar Sharma.

Secretaries: 1 Mr. Wamanrao Kulkarni; 2 Mr. G. J. Patel; 3 Mr. B. J. Mhatre and 4 Mr. Sitala Prasad N. Sharma.

After the elections of the office-bearers, it was decided that Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sjt. K. F. Nariman, Sjt. B. J Desai and Sjt. S. A. Brelvi be approached respectively to preside over the conference. By another resolution the Executive was authorised to appoint various sub-Committees. It was also authorised to fix up the date of conference after due correspondence with the persons to be requested to preside.

Ban On More Books Lifted

The Government of Bombay have cancelled the orders declaring the following publications to be forfeited:—

1. Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak Yanjavaril Rajdrohacha Khatla, 1908 by Mr. S. K. Damle.
2. Shri Krishna Paramatma Ani Hindi Rashtriya Paksha by Mr. H. R. Bhagwat.
3. Lokmanyancha Nirop by Mr. G. B. Modak.
4. Pardeshi Sakhara by Mr. Shankargir.

ROADS CLOSED TO VEHICULAR TRAFFIC

Bombay Police Chief's Notice

The attention of the Bombay Public is hereby drawn to the Police Commissioner's notice appearing on Page 2 about the closure of certain roads in the Fort area to all vehicular traffic to-day (Thursday) and Saturday Sept. 18 on the occasions of the arrival of the Governor designate and the departure of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

GANESH UTSAV

Programme Of To-day's Functions

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION KALYAN
Master Manda Sambhashiva Rao will speak on Ramayana and Mahabharata in English at 8 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSN.
Lecture by Maniben Kara (Mulji) on Congress and Labour at 6-30 p.m.

KALYAN SOUTH INDIAN ASSN.
Musical entertainment by the sisters of the Association between 8-30 and 10-30 p.m.

GHODAPDEO UTSAV
Physical Feats at 8 p.m. and Nutan Maharashtra Sangit Mela from 10 p.m. to 1 a.m.

LAMINGTON ROAD FESTIVAL
Mr. K. M. Tamhankar, Editor of "Pravinya" will speak on "Industries in the new age" at 8 p.m. and Rohidas Mela at 10 p.m. and Presentation of Gold Medal to Mr. D. A. Kulkarni.

HINDU SABHA, MATUNGA
Mrs. Pramilabai Abhyankar will speak on 'Life of American Women' at 8-30 p.m. and a Kirtan by Bapubuva Raslunkar at 9-30 p.m.

GOREGAON FESTIVAL
Bhajan by Borivli Dasbodh Mandali at 9 p.m.

BANDRA PUBLIC FESTIVAL
Mimicry by Mr. Godbole at 9 p.m.

PALAN SOJPAL
Lecture by Mr. B. T. Randive on 'International Politics and India's fight for Independence'.

CHIKALWADI UTSAV
Sangit Sandipani Krishna by Saraswati Ametures at 9 p.m.

PAUNDURANGWADI UTSAV
'Padvidhar Natak' by Bhai Jiwanji Lane Natya Samaj, at 9 p.m.

JAGANNATH'S CHAWL UTSAV
Mr. P. V. Gadgil will speak at 9 p.m. on "Socialism alone will save India".

TATAS' AIR MAIL

Resumption Of Service Via Bombay

The Secretary Tata Sons Ltd. (Aviation Department) writes:—
Our Karachi-Madras air mail service will be operated via Bombay with effect from Tuesday the 5th of October, 1937. The last northbound and southbound service will, therefore, pass through Poona on Friday the 1st of October, 1937.

Our programme of operation via Bombay will be as under:—

	SOUTHBOUND		
Dep.	Karachi Tuesday & Friday	6-30	hrs.
Arr.	Bhuj "	6-10	"
Dep.	Bhuj "	8-40	"
Arr.	Ahmedabad "	10-13	"
Dep.	Ahmedabad "	10-43	"
Arr.	Bombay "	13.01	"
Dep.	Bombay "	13-31	"
Arr.	Hyderabad "	16-44	"
Dep.	Hyderabad Wednesday & Saturday	6-30	hrs.
Arr.	Karachi "	18-14	"
	NORTHBOUND		
Dep.	Madras Monday & Thursday	14-00	hrs
Arr.	Hyderabad "	16-48	"
Dep.	Hyderabad Tuesday & Friday	6-30	"
Arr.	Bombay "	9-43	"
Dep.	Bombay "	10-13	"
Arr.	Ahmedabad "	12-31	"
Dep.	Ahmedabad "	13.01	"
Arr.	Bhuj "	14-34	"
Dep.	Bhuj "	15-04	"
Arr.	Karachi "	1644	"

SHAMDASANI IN HIGH COURT

Appeal In Municipal By-Election Case

An application under the Specific Relief Act was made by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani at the High Court in connection with his petition, a long time ago, before the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court in connection with the Mandvi by-election held in August 1935.

Mr. Shamdasani's petition against the election of Alarakhia Aba Sheth was then dismissed by the Chief Judge with an order that Mr. Shamdasani should pay Rs. 500 as compensation to the respondent.

Against this order of compensation, Mr. Shamdasani approached the High Court.

Their lordships issued a rule and ordered the hearing of the petition to be expedited.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT

Local Self-Government Conference

A conference of Bombay Suburbanites to discuss problem relating to Local Self-Government in the area is shortly to be convened The District Congress Committee called some time back a conference of prominent persons with a view to obtain their views regarding the desirability of calling a conference. Thereafter a Committee was appointed to take necessary steps in the matter. The Committee resolved that a questionnaire should be prepared to elicit public opinion on the different problems confronting local bodies in the District.

The work of drawing the questionnaire was entrusted to Messrs. Chunilal D. Barfivala, President of the Bombay Suburban District Local Board and Gokulbhai Bhatt of Vile Parle. These two gentlemen have prepared the necessary questionnaire which is now being circulated to Local Bodies and others interested in the subject. Those who do not receive the circular may apply for the same to Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt, Vile Parle, for the purpose.

BETTER OUTLOOK FOR LABOUR

Congress In Power Will Look To Workers' Needs, Says Purshottam Tricumdas

Under the auspices of the "Young Men's Hindu Association" Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas delivered a public lecture in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, on Tuesday evening on "Problems of Labour."

He recalled the conditions of the labourers and the agitation just before the Industrial Revolution in England and said that they were suffering from "Laissez faire"

The poor workman, the "dwarf" was left uncared for by the Employers, the "giants." The giants would not allow the dwarfs to collect together or form organisations. Thus factorymen and other labourers were almost the slaves of the employers. The Employer would look after the real slave whom he had purchased for a good sum but the condition of the poor labourers, under small daily wages, was no better than that of a slave.

Not only were women and men in all circumstances required to work for nearly 16 hours, but also boys and girls under 6 years had to work for the same number of hours daily to earn their bread. Despite the employers making big piles, the condition of the workers did not change.

The organisations or unions started by the workers would not be recognised by the factory-owners. The Unions were for a very long time too weak to act against the Capitalists, due to lack of proper organising skill and finance.

CONDITION IN INDIA

But the organisations of workers there fought for their rights and got them. But in India, the speaker said, not much appreciable progress had been made till now in spite of the long period of Industrialisation.

He referred to the "Trades Disputes Bill" which had come up for amendments before the Assembly.

Till very recent years the bureaucrats was the upper hand in India, remarked the speaker, and as such there was very little scope for the organisations of workers to thrive. Besides Sec. 144 was very popular with the Police.

The Government did not help the people to unite in such organisations for getting redress of their grievances.

The millowners have also played their part in the exploitation of poor labourers.

BETTER OUTLOOK

But the recent coming into power of the Congress held forth a hope for the worker. The Bombay Government had already enunciated its Labour policy. The recognition of Unions, the problem of living wages, the question of housing, medical help, siskness, insurance, old age pensions were expected now to receive due attention.

It was not the living wage, said the speaker, that a worker should be paid but a human wage, which was a necessity and the right standard for a human being.

The Government of Bombay, said the speaker had also mooted the question of key industries.

When this materialises the large profits, which used to fill the purses of Capitalists would be available for the redress of the grievances of the poor workers.

The speaker then referred to certain concerns, especially to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, which were making thousands every year. A lot of improvement could be brought about if only the Municipality took up this concern.

Tenders For Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 14th September 1937. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,74,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-13-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-13-3 allotted approximately 68 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tender being Re. 0-10-7 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 21st September 1937. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 24th September 1937. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 10th September 1937, Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,44,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 15th September 1937, tenders to the amount of £30,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and accepted in full.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 22nd September 1937, on the same conditions as previously announced.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Besides the many building and business societies, the suburbs also have an Educational co-operative Society.

This is the Bombay East Indian Educational Co-operative Society, Limited, which is now in existence for 17 years.

The Societies' report for the year ending June 30, 1937 which is just out shows that, during the year the Managing Committee met five times and no meeting was adjourned for want of a quorum.

The year opened with 151 members holding 681 shares and closed with 154 members holding 685 shares.

The Society during the year rendered assistance to one student, the amount advanced being Rs. 227. Besides this the Society paid Rs. 116 as premium on policies of two students.

As regards repayments of loans, the committee states that almost all the old loans have since been repaid.

The profit realised during the year under report stands at Rs. 227-0-3. After setting aside Rs. 56-12-0 for reserve fund under bye-law 135 the balance left is Rs. 170-4-3. This added to the carry forward balance of Rs. 60-8-2 brings the total profit to Rs. 230-12-5.

CATHOLIC EDITOR RESIGNS.

The present talk in suburban East Indian Catholic circles is the resignation of Mr. Albert V. Misquitta, B.A., founder and Editor of the "East Indian Standard," a monthly journal of the Bombay East Indian Community.

This journal was started by the other body of East Indians known as the East Indian Federation about 11 years ago and was edited ever since by Mr. Misquitta.

The Federation Amalgamating with the Association recently the "Standard" is now in charge of the East Indian Association.

When Mr. Misquitta started this paper, the paper had no funds whatsoever but Mr. Misquitta gave his whole attention and service to this paper which was printed and published at his own private residence.

Gradually the financial position of this journal improved and today the paper is the only responsible organ that expresses the views and opinions of the community.

The sudden resignation of Mr. Misquitta has caused, surprise amongst East Indians.

WIDOW KIDNAPPED BY POLICE CONSTABLE

Case At High Court Sessions

Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court Sessions on Wednesday sentenced Shaikh Kasam Shaikh Haroon, a police constable and Gopal Yellappa, a motor cleaner, to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment each on the jury finding them guilty of abducting a young widow.

Mr. P. A. Mahale conducted the prosecution and Mr. N. H. Jhabwala defended the accused.

ALL EXILES DAY

Observance On Sept. 26th

The Secretary of the Raja Mahendra Pratap 'Return Home' Memorial Committee, writes:—

According to the changed circumstances and as desired by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, the All-India 'Indian Exiles' Day will be observed on Sunday September 26th; when resolutions demanding early home return of the following Exiles under restrictions and therefore unable to return home, will be passed and the same will be forwarded to the Prime Ministers of the respective Provincial Governments, and also the Government of India simultaneously:—

(1) Sri Arbindu Ghose, at present in Pondicherry. (French India).
(2) Babu Rash Behari Bose, at present in Tokyo, (Japan).
(3) Raja Mahendra Pratap, at present in Kobe, (Japan).
(4) Lala Hardayal M.A., at present in London.
(5) Prof. Khan Khoje, at present in America.

Further names are to be included, for which the Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee has been asked to furnish a comprehensive list of all the Exiles, under resolutions and outside the Home Country.

"Flying Ranee" Extension Of Facilities

(From A Correspondent.)

There is great excitement at Gholvad Udvada over the news that an additional train service between Bombay and Bulsar is being introduced by the B. B. & C. I. Railway. It is understood that there have been so many requests that the "Flying Ranee" between Bombay and Surat should stop at other important towns 'en route' that, only the running of a duplicate train could satisfy all such demands without affecting the proud record for speed and punctuality that has been established by the Flying Ranee.

On enquiry, it has been ascertained that a train, which may rightly be called the twin sister of the popular "Flying Ranee" will be run on Saturday afternoons from Bombay to Bulsar, serving the towns of Palghar, Gholvad, Umbargaon, Sanjan, Daman and Udvada.

From all accounts, the concession in fares and the speedy service along the West coast of India have proved exceedingly popular with the travelling public and confounded critics who maintain that reductions in fares do not pay and the energetic and obliging Traffic Manager deserves many thanks for his prompt response to requests and for his brilliant example of courage and enterprise. What is more, the "Flying Ranee" bids fair to achieve a niche along side such internationally-famed Expresses as the "Flying Scotsman," the "Burlington Zephyr" and the "Flying Hamburger."

MOTOR COLLISION AT BYCULLA

Nine Persons Injured

Nine persons were injured in consequence of a motor collision at Byculla Bridge on Wednesday morning. It appears a motor lorry carrying some workmen was going towards Victoria Gardens when it skidded and collided against a B. E. S. T. lorry carrying water tank. The injured persons were removed to the J. J. Hospital out of whom two were detained as their injuries were considered rather of a serious nature.

MISSING

MARTAND JOSHI (27)—Shortish Stature with oval face and curled cropped hair—artist from Shantiniketan who was employed in Calico Mills, Ahmedabad, as designer, came to Bombay on May 8 last, and has not communicated with his father, Mahadeo N. Joshi, KALGHATGI (Dt. Dharwar), who will be willing to suitably remunerate anybody giving whereabouts of his missing son, Martand Joshi.

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Lavish Laugh-and-Rhythm Show!
NEW FACES OF 1937
with
JOE PENNER
MILTON BERLE
PARKYAKARKUS
HARRIET HILLIARD
WILLIAM BRADY
JEROME COWAN
THELMA LEEDS

MATINEES TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4 p.m.
THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
"YOU ONLY LIVE ONCE"
A Dramatic Sensation With
SYLVIA SIDNEY
HENRY FONDA
A United Artists Super.

COLD OR HOT HORLICK'S
BANISHES "ENERVATION"
AND GIVES YOU ALL-DAY ENERGY

NEW! "SUPER-SOFT" HIGH-POLISH PEPSODENT!
The world over, there's nothing like Pepsodent's new $200,000 tooth paste formula. Its sensational new ingredient gives your teeth the most brilliant polish ever discovered—and it is Super-Soft.

HIGH POLISHES TEETH TO TWICE THE BRILLIANCE—SAFELY

MAKES TEETH LOOK WHITER TWICE AS LONG—SAFELY
SAFE!—BECAUSE IT'S TWICE AS SOFT!
I've got it! "With these 3 words, one of the Pepsodent scientists announced the end of an exciting 14-year search for an utterly new kind of tooth paste. One that would High-Polish teeth safely!
He had found the new Pepsodent! A tooth paste *both* Super-Soft and High-Polish. A tooth paste that gives 3 times the value of ordinary kinds because it polishes teeth to the greatest luster ever known, with *double safety*.
For a real High-Polish, switch to New Pepsodent today.
High-Polish Your Teeth—FREE
This coupon entitles you to a Free generous supply of the new Super-Soft High-Polish Pepsodent Tooth Paste. Just mail to
The ANGLO-SIAM CORPORATION Ltd.
Mercantile Bank Building,
Singapore, S. S.
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1937.

PUNJAB UNITY EFFORTS

The resolutions of the two sub-committees of the Punjab Unity Conference deserve to be welcomed, more as being indicative of a sincere desire for a communal settlement than for the intrinsic merits of the resolutions themselves. This conference differs from those held in the past in being held under the auspices of a responsible Cabinet and in seeking only a provincial settlement, though covering both religious and political questions. Both these features simplify the task before the Conference and it does not seem unreasonable to hope that its efforts will be crowned with a fair measure of success, though past experience makes one somewhat sceptical of the results of conferences wherein the masses are inadequately represented. The two sub-committees might have been more representative of the masses. But, after all, most depends upon the decisions of the plenary conference, which will shortly consider the resolutions in question. If that Conference is made fairly representative of the common people, who are naturally more mindful of their common economic interests than of communal differences, that will help, more than anything else, the emergence of a lasting settlement.

Non-Political Questions

Of the two committees of the Conference one dealt with religious and quasi-religious questions and the other with political matters. With regard to the vexed question of music before mosques and allied points the first committee has adopted the following important resolution: "As a matter of tolerance and respect for each other's feelings music or other demonstrations before places of worship of all communities should be avoided during the actual timing of congregational worship. Efforts should be made in the first instance to ensure this through mutual agreement, failing which the local authorities shall take necessary action to avoid chances of friction." It has also adopted other resolutions recognising the full liberty of each person to preach his own religion by explaining its own tenets provided that, if any comparison with other religions is felt to be necessary, it should avoid offensive language, and that in any case attacks on founders and saints of religions shall be prohibited. These and several other resolutions of like nature are sensible ones and it is to be hoped that they will all be adopted and, where possible, improved by the plenary conference. That will be indicative of a sincere desire for an amicable settlement of disputes, which is far more important than the resolutions themselves.

The Root Of The Evil

The political committee has wisely refrained from insisting that representation in the services must be on the population basis and has left the whole matter to the discretion of the Cabinet. The question of representation in the legislature demanded something more definite but the committee has not, apparently, gone far beyond commending some sound general principles. In the vicious atmosphere of the Punjab even that is something. It has recorded its opinion that "it is eminently desirable in the interests of the people of the Province, to devise new and better method, on the basis of an agreed formula, for the representation of the communities in the legislature, and has accordingly appointed a sub-committee to work out the details of a scheme keeping in view in particular (a) the question of joint or separate electorates; (b) the basis of adult suffrage failing which reflection on the basis of population of each community in the franchise; (c) methods of proportional representation if found practicable; (d) desirability or otherwise of reservation of seats." The sub-committee is to submit its report by the end of October, and it is obvious that the success of the whole Unity Conference will depend mostly on the report of this sub-committee. The same sub-committee has also been asked to submit a scheme of representation in local bodies on nearly the same principles as have been commended for the legislatures except that communal electorates seem to have been ruled out. It is obviously difficult to speculate on the future work of the sub-committee. But we hope that at least a partial settlement in the Punjab is not far distant. A full and lasting settlement seems possible only through the agency of a Constituent Assembly, elected on adult franchise. But other good methods, if adopted earlier, will smoothen the way for a final and complete settlement. The Punjab Unity Conference, with all its shortcomings, seems to be a sincere attempt on old familiar lines to arrive at a provincial settlement. We wish it every success. But we cannot help pointing out that the root of the evil is communal electorate and Mr. Satyamurti is indisputably right when he says that unless joint electorates are introduced in the legislatures and public bodies, settlements in all other spheres would be merely like treating the symptoms and not the disease.

All-India China Day

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has advised Congress Committees all over the country to draw the pointed attention of the people to the ruthless Japanese aggression in China and to the dangerous prospect of an international conflagration. The triumph of Japanese militarism in the East with the steadily increasing menace of Fascism in the West cannot but affect the security of the people of this country, since their destinies are linked up at present with those of a nation which is a participant in the game which is being played on the international chess board. The despatch of Indian troops to the Eastern theatre of war without the assent of the people of this country demonstrates vividly the risks which India tied to the wheels of Imperialism stands to face, inspite of all her pacific intentions. On the day set apart to register India's national protest against the Japanese outrage on inoffensive China, the gravity of the international situation and the lessons of the barbarities which are being committed on peaceful peoples by the militarists in the East as well as the West require to be pointedly brought home to the people of this country.

Blatant Hypocrisy

That the League of Nations has now been reduced to the position of a mere handmaid of the two biggest European Powers, Great Britain and France, is amply demonstrated by the ready acquiescence of its Council in the plans of the British Government for the partition of Palestine in the way best calculated to serve British imperialist ends, utterly regardless of the wishes of the vast majority of the population of that country. The blatant hypocrisy underlying Mr. Eden's assurance that "the British Government was not committed to any point of detail or to any definite scheme of partition" must be patent to the meanest intelligence. When the principle of the partition itself is not to be given up, of what earthly value is the unctuous assurance that the British Government is not committed to any point of detail or to any particular plan of partition? The intention behind the present devious procedure is obviously to gain time so as to lull the Arab suspicions and remove the edge of their resentment by working behind the scenes and to face them finally with a 'fait accompli.' The new commission to be appointed will serve merely as a smoke-screen behind which the plans of the British Cabinet will be carried into execution. There is no need to hope that an effete body like the League will ever care to scrutinize what sort of a dish has been cooked in the British kitchen. But will the Arabs tamely submit to be so dished up for the delectation of the British palate? We cannot believe that they will do so. In the meanwhile, we trust some member of the Indian Legislative Assembly will enquire of the Government of India what mandate they have given to their representatives at the League of Nation on this question? Will the Aga Khan and his colleagues voice the view of Indian people or carry out the behests of the British Government?

ARRIBA ESPANA!

Spanish Rebel Heroes Whom Hitler Praises

(BY "OBSERVATEUR".)

In view of Hitler's description of Francisco Franco, general of the Spanish rebels, as "a genuine representative of Spain that will last for ever" and his protest that Franco was not a "rebel" at all, voiced at the Nazi Party Congress at Nuremburg, it would not be out of place briefly to narrate a few facts about Franco and the role assigned to the Commander-in-Chief of the rebel forces.

Unspanish Spaniard.

To begin with, Franco is a Galician of the type in whom the Unspanish traits have been accentuated. Although it would be a libel to suggest that all Galicians were more Portuguese than Spanish especially as many fellow-Galicians of Franco's have held an important place in the country's intellectual activities, the fact is not without a certain significance in the make-up of Franco's personality. That personality is made up in its turn, by a complete lack of personality, which is Franco's greatest virtue—a virtue to which the Hitlerian bombast pays such a compliment. Franco, as the leader of the rebels, is distinguished by the ability to mobilise and reconcile with each other the various non-descript groups of interests that are unanimous only in their hatred of the republican Government and of every ideal for which that Government stands.

Asturia's Butchery.

Franco's entire career is connected with Spanish militarism of the most reactionary type. A creature, like many military officers, of Rivera and Sanjurgo, he had been in command of the Foreign Legion till the time the Republic made him chief of staff. In 1934, he played an important part in crushing the heroism of the Asturian miners with his Moors and legionaries—a disgraceful chapter in the history of the reactionary republican regime. It 1936, the Government exiled him to the Canary Isles instead of dealing with him more drastically and the result was that he flew from there to Morocco and, after shooting the High Commissioner, organised the Moors and the Legion for military invasion.

Military Robot.

Franco finds himself in high favour with the foreign Governments that are using him and his military movement in invading Spain and sharing the booty of mineral wealth and establishment of political power because, he is a military robot without any political ideology at all. He is incomparable and efficient as a tool and as a tool he is destined to remain. If the Hitlerian thesis that he represented the stable elements in Spain were accepted, Spain would have to be defined as a country populated by the Carlist requetes, Alphonso royalists, Gil Robles' terrorists and the E. E. D. A., the Moorish merceneries obtained from the Sultan of Morocco, the fascist Falange Espanola and the "volunteers" imported to order, to the exclusion of the Spanish men, women and children who would appear to exist to be indiscriminately butchered by Franco's army.

Enemies of Spain.

The antecedents of men like Gil Robles, the "future dictator" of Spain, Queipo de Llano, Juan March, Count de Rouranones and other industrialists and adventurers who compose the Rebel camp leave no doubt about the character of the insurgent movement. One has merely to follow the reports of slaughter carried on by the rebels published not by Government partisans but foreign correspondents posted in places like Salamanca to be convinced of the diabolical design, the savagery, the completest absence of any human emotion, of a civil war that, as Alvares del Vayo, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Spanish Government, pointed out long ago, could have easily been suppressed but for the armed intervention of the totalitarian Powers and the mistaken ideas of non-intervention of European democracies.

Hitler's Spain.

If Franco represents any Spain, it is a Spain which betrays itself and lets loose its savage and traditional enemies on the Spanish soil to loot. De Llano, the leading radio-star of the insurgent headquarters, gives interviews to Press correspondents and gloatingly describes his technique of exterminating the "Marxists" en masse. He believes in "killing ten reds for every Nationalist murdered" and Triana in Seville where the working class lives has its tragic tale of this "Spanish Goebells'" heroic exploits.

SUGGESTIONS TO BOMBAY MINISTRY

Emergency Cuts In Salaries

(Contributed) III.

From 1933 to 1935 when the Government of India and the Provincial Governments enforced a cut of 10 and 5 per cent. in the pay of their servants, it was contended that a state of emergency existed in those days. If there was any emergency then, there is a greater and more pressing emergency now for the condition of the masses to-day is much more appalling than it ever was before; indeed, day by day it is becoming worse on account of natural causes, like flood, failure of monsoon droughts, frosts, etc., and artificial causes such as manipulation of ratios, high taxation and exploitation by landlords. It was maintained in those days, in support of the plea for the restoration of the cut that the high-paid Government servants are accustomed to a standard of life from which they could not come down, while the low-paid and poor people being habituated to a lower standard of life could afford to lead still poorer life. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras is reported to have asserted that one could not wear rough coarse cloth and at the same time do intellectual work. People can afford to think in the vein in which this Chief Secretary does so long as they get fat pay, while people on the other side are actually starving.

Compulsory Cuts

Nobody can, therefore, deny the existence of an emergency to-day and the proper course for the Ministry is to enforce a graduated cut as follows:

In Bombay City a salary below Rs. 150 and in the mofussil below Rs. 100 should be left untouched. And the salary above these should be subjected to a graduated cut on the following scale:—

151 to 200	..	5 per cent.
201 to 300	..	10 "
301 to 500	..	15 "
501 to 700	..	20 "
701 to 1000	..	25 "
1001 to 1500	..	30 "
1501 and above	..	40 "

The above will have to be qualified by some suitable proviso so that a man getting a higher salary after this cut may not get less than a man getting a lower salary.

I hear that there is a proposal to invite all Government servants who are getting above a certain minimum salary to make a voluntary surrender to Government a certain percentage thereof. It is foolish to expect that such an appeal will have any effect.

As regards the services which are protected by the Secretary of State it will not be possible for the local Government to enforce any deductions from their pay. But if all the six Congress provinces make a simultaneous strong appeal to the Secretary of State he may perhaps be inclined to move Parliament to agree to the proposal.

Allowances

There are several kinds of allowances which are specially attached to high paid posts. The condition of service is that any Government servant has got to work to whichever place one is posted. The services of a Government servant are at the disposal of Government all the 24 hours. Now, for example, most of the high paid Government servants, who are transferred to Bombay get a compensatory allowance. An officer getting Rs. 1,500 gets in addition a compensatory allowance of Rs. 150, as if Rs. 1,500 will not be sufficient for his expenses. The impropriety of these allowances cannot hardly be exaggerated.

Then there are some kinds of special pays attached to certain posts. A Collector appointed as Registrar of Co-operative Societies gets a special pay of Rs. 200. Why? Because there is a change in the nature of work. The argument is stupid. What if there is a change in the nature of work? Then why appoint an I.C.S.-walla as a Registrar at all? Many instances may be quoted. To be brief, all the special pays should disappear in the case of those who are getting more than Rs. 200 p.m.

Travelling Allowance

The rules provide that travelling allowance should not be a source of profit. Still many Government servants drawing a higher class of allowance travel in a lower class and thus save the difference. This should be discouraged by all means and first class travelling allowance to all Government servants should be abolished and second class given only to those whose pay is above Rs. 500 p.m.

Superannuation And Retirement

All Government servants getting above Rs. 100 p.m. who have put in 25 years of total service or have attained the age of 50 should be asked to retire immediately and all those who are on extension after superannuation should also retire forthwith. This will relieve unemployment to some extent and do away with certain amount of favouritism.

Indian Civil Service And Indian Police

Recruitment to all All-India

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 5.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

AUTOCRATIC

The Viceroy's action in disallowing Mr. N. V. Gadgil's resolution on the Frontier policy is a gross abuse of the discretionary power vested in him. It is bad enough that the legislature has no control over the country's military policy and expenditure. To smother even discussion on the subject is indefensible on the part of a Government that claims to pay any regard for public opinion. The Viceroy's excuse that the discussion will be detrimental to public interest is absurd. The fact seems to be that certain aspects of the Frontier policy can hardly admit of any defence in the legislature and, therefore, an attempt is made to gag the legislature itself. In any case the Congress should thoroughly expose the present Frontier policy by all means in its power.

UNTOUCHABLE

The Bombay Cabinet has done well to withdraw the budget demand for Rs. 20,000 for Federal elections. There could be no justification whatsoever for such a demand, at any rate at this stage. Federation is still in the air, the Princes not having yet joined it in adequate number. Secondly, the Congress is dead opposed to the Federal scheme, as at present formulated. If the scheme is radically altered it will be time then to consider what attitude the Congress should take towards it. At present no Congress Cabinet would care to touch it with a pair of tongs. The provision for Federal elections in the Bombay budget was a slip which obviously originated with the interim ministry but which, happily, is now rectified.

CONTROLLING THE TRIBAL AREAS

Is the creation of a new permanent post of a "Resident" in the Frontier Province, with an establishment of his own, costing about Rs. 3,000 yearly, a move calculated to deprive the new Ministry in that province of some of its control over the people in the tribal areas? The continuance of the Governor as "Agent" to the Governor-General is an anomaly for which there is no justification under the new Constitution. The Government of the Province is the legitimate authority to exercise administrative control over these tribal areas, granting that any outside control over them should be exercised. But the bureaucracy at the centre evidently cannot relish the idea of a popular Government controlling the destinies of the people of these areas and they must be left to be handled by Delhi and Simla, for is not the present "forward policy" intimately bound up with the control of the tribes of these areas? The present Frontier Government will doubtless have its own say on the subject.

A COCHIN FIAT

The Maharaja of Cochin, is reported to have ex-communicated a Nair family in his State for the "sin" of entertaining a few non-Hindu friends at a tea party in their house. If the report is true, he evidently labours under the delusion, like the old woman in the folk tale who tried to sweep back the waves of the sea with her mop, that by such a signal demonstration of his orthodoxy he would be able to prevent the surging tide of modernism from sweeping over his State. His Highness had not long ago given a similar evidence of his obscurantism by placing a ban on priests from Travancore who had officiated in temples which had been "polluted" by the entry of Harijans. The Maharaja would have been well advised if he had restricted his zeal for "orthodox" ways of life to his own person and had not attempted to regulate the private lives of his subjects in the manner he has chosen. There must be thousands of Cochinites both in and outside the State, who have partaken of refreshments in the company, or at the hands, of non-Hindus. How is the Maharaja going to reconvert them to his "orthodox" ways? Does he imagine that the punishment he has awarded to this particular family will strike holy terror in the hearts of his subjects and wean them away from the "sinful" path of modernism? "Orthodoxy"—which is only another phase of the monster of untouchability—is evidently in its last gasp and making a final spurt before it dies down, never to lift its head again! Every enlightened Cochinite who feels for the present victims of religious bigotry must extend a hand of warm friendliness to the family and shield them from the persecutions of "orthodox" circles.

NECESSARY LABOUR REFORMS

All interested in Labour welfare will welcome the decision of the Bombay Congress Cabinet to extend the Indian Factories Act to premises employing ten or more workers where manufacturing process is carried on with or without the aid of power and also to extend the provision of the Payment of Wages Act and maternity Benefit Act to more industrial concerns. The extension of the well-known benefits of these Acts is, apart from its justice and humanity, calculated to improve production by improving the general conditions of work. We trust these measures will soon be followed by others giving much needed relief to exploited workers in shops and restaurants.

A SALUTARY DICTUM

An important principle of justice was stressed by a bench of the Bombay High Court in setting aside an order passed by one of the Presidency Magistrates, requiring one Joseph Blake to execute a bond and furnish a security for good behaviour for a year or failing that to undergo imprisonment for the period, on the charge of having no ostensible means of livelihood, or any fixed place of residence. The High Court judgment rightly affirmed that a mere record of previous convictions did not satisfy the requirements of law, and an accused could be penalised only when it was conclusively proved that there was no reasonable prospect of his future good behaviour. A person who has expiated his crimes must be allowed due opportunity of turning over a new leaf. There are obvious difficulties in the way of an ex-convict finding employment and it would be unfair in the extreme to order him to furnish a security for good behaviour immediately he comes out of jail. Once a criminal does not mean forever a criminal, and it would be defeating the ends of justice to refuse a person the chance to reform himself.

WHAT PRICE (IMPERIAL) GLORY!

In the Council of State it was stated that the cost of the Frontier operations in 1936-1937 came to Rs. 39,95,000, while in 1933-34 and 1935-36 it amounted to Rs. 73,76,000.

* * * *

"Britain has defended India, for the last 150 years, now it is India's duty to relieve Britain of the arduous work, and to help defend the Empire" said Dr Moonje speaking in the Darbar Hall before a distinguished audience which included nobles and State officials.

As a modest beginning couldn't we relieve Britain of the duty of defending India?

But perhaps Doctor Moonje and his patron, the Commander-in-Chief, wouldn't relish the idea!

* * *

With wars going on in Spain and the Far East and the clouds of a major war hanging over the world, added Dr. Moonje, Indians could not overlook their own defence.

It is interesting to note that H. E. Lord Linlithgow has also been thinking on the same lines as the Hindu Mahasabha leader. Hence the promise of increased military expenditure held out in the Viceroy's speech!

* * *

A resolution which will be moved at the next meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations authorizes Britain to proceed with the partition of Palestine.

It would be unfair to give sole "credit" for this to H. H. the Aga Khan, the President.

But we are still waiting for him to speak with the "Voice of India" and the "Voice of Islam."

* * *

Ministers Finding Their Feet.
-Headline to Bori Bunder's Calcutta Letter.

A chemical analysis, it is believed, revealed an alarming proportion of clay content. The temperature, too, it appears, is distinctly growing sub-normal.

* * *

Talking about feet reminds us that Doctor Ambedkar has asked the Harijans to stand on their own legs.

He, too, should now stop treading on other people's toes.

* * *

An Austrian Mayor believes dancing to be the finest way of promoting world peace.

But surely not to the tune of Hitler's and Il Duce's martial music!

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS.

(1) Just for a change Lord Linlithgow has decided not to ban discussion of the next resolution tabled in the Assembly as he is himself sick of the phrase "not conducive to the interests of the public."

(2) Italy's insistence on "conditions of absolute parity with any other State "in any zone" in the Mediterranean confirms the view that Il Duce resents any attempt to oust him from the sub-marine zone.

(3) The Bombay Governor's reference to the Back Bay Reclamation—"whatever its disadvantages"—was an implied tribute to his famous precursor, Lord Lloyd.

* *

Discussing India's trade prospects under the new Constitution, a special number of the "Financial Times", the leading British Business journal, says that purely economically, *provided there are, no grounds for suspicion that preference is being forced upon India*, the paramount importance of the British market is sufficient to induce India to conclude some kind of preferential agreement to replace the denounced Ottawa Pact.

The italics are ours.

But the fears of the 'Financial Times" are purely illusory. Thanks to the present Government of India, the Ottawa preferences can be safely revived notwithstanding "grounds for suspicion."

* * *

Brown came home late from his club and told his wife he had had a tip to back a mare named Princess Charming the next day. Next day at breakfast time, however he had forgotten the mare's name, so appealed to his wife for help.

Coyly she smiled at him, and said: "Look at me, dear, and then think again."

He did so, and then faltered uncertainly: "It wasn't Ugly Duckling, was it?"

Rome Turns Down Nyon Proposals

Demand For Absolute Parity

ROME, September 14.

The Italian reply to the Nyon proposals was handed to the British and French Charge d'Affaires at 7-45 p. m., when they were suddenly called to see Count Ciano.

The reply refuses to adhere to the Nyon proposals unless Italy is admitted to the Patrol Scheme on terms of absolute equality.

A Communique states that Italy in agreement with the Reich has replied to the British and French governments.

The Fascist government had examined the Nyon arrangement but the situation which would arise for Italy under it appears unacceptable to her vital interests in the Mediterranean and the fact that the greatest amount of traffic runs along her lines of communication will make it necessary that Italy should require to have conditions of absolute parity with any other state in any zone in the Mediterranean.

WILL SHE CHANGE HER MIND?

It is noted here that the reply is equivocal in that it does not say whether the granting of parity in the Mediterranean control will make Italy change her mind.

Inspired Press comment leads observers to doubt whether Italy will agree to any system of control, unless belligerent rights are accorded to General Franco.

Palestine Arabs' Fate Sealed

League Gives Free Hand To Britain

GENEVA, September 14.

The new body mentioned by Mr. Eden, which should visit Palestine to negotiate with regard to the partition, will advise in due course in regard to the provisional boundaries of the proposed Arab and Jewish states and the new British mandated area. It will also undertake financial and other enquiries for which the Royal Commission recommended the appointment of a financial commission.

As far as can be gathered, the idea is that it should be largely a departmental commission which should go to Palestine as quickly as possible.

Report By January

It is estimated that if all goes well, the report might be ready about January.

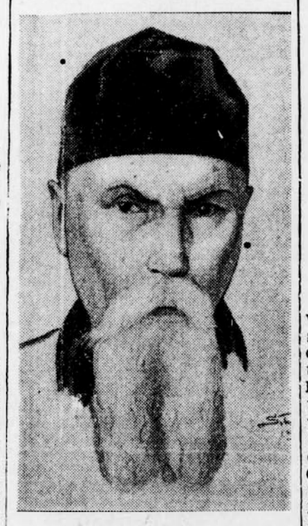
M. Delbos paid a tribute to the frank, loyal and impartial attitude of Britain and said that in view of the conjectural character of the solution proposed, he must reserve the attitude of his Government to the final scheme until it was submitted.

M. Beck emphasised that the Polish Government would make every effort to ensure that Palestine, whatever its future regime, shall absorb immigrants to its maximum capacity.

Mr. Jordan (New Zealand) supported Mr. Eden's proposal.

A private meeting of the Council appointed a committee consisting of M. Antonescu (Rumania), M. Munters (Latvia) and M. Sandler (Sweden) to draft a resolution for submission, if possible, to the next meeting of the Council.

It is understood that the resolution authorises Britain to proceed with the proposals for a definite settlement of the question on the lines of the Royal Commission's report and urges the report to be presented as quickly as possible.—Reuter.



Ex-President Masaryk of the Czechoslovakian Republic who died on Tuesday.

MUNSHI CLARIFIES GOVT. POLICY

(Continued From Page 1.)

ernment policy regarding the maintenance of law and order.

CHIRNER MEMORIAL

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta drew the attention of the Government to the demolition of the Chirner Memorial which was opened by the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel where Premier Kher himself was present. The speaker was Chairman of the Chirner Memorial Fund. The Magistrate had invoked the aid of the Press Law to demolish the Memorial. He wanted to know if Government stood by the policy of the Magistrate in invoking the Press Law to demolish a stone memorial. He supported Mr. Mandalik's contention that Mr. S. R. Rana, who was an exile from India for years should be allowed to come back.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta continuing after tea said that those who suffered imprisonments forgot about it themselves when they assumed power. Karl Marx was not dangerous if he was properly studied. There were more admirers of Marx than those who studied him. If they did so those who sweared at him would swear by him. He appealed to the Congress Ministry to have tolerance.

Rao Bahadur Chitale thought that the Criminal Tribes Act had done some good to the Criminal Tribes, while Mr. Ismail Chundrigar opposed the cut he said that the State existed for the protection of civil liberties, but curtailed those liberties which might do harm to Society.

MUNSHI PLEADS FOR SYMPATHY

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, replying to the debate congratulated the Opposition on their strong support to the principle of Civil Liberties. It was the Indian National Congress which had started the agitation for the maintenance of civil liberties, and some days ago it was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who had started the Civil Liberties Union. Many non-Congressmen did not join the Union. Sympathy had been showered on workers and peasants and everyone else, but no sympathy had been given to a man who was in need of it, namely, the Home Minister. If the Criminal Tribes Act was still there, it was the present Home Minister who had to be blamed. If Adhikari had died while under the restrictive order, it was the Home Minister who had to be blamed. If Rana had not come back to India, it was the present Congress Ministry which was to blame. If some one had been tried and convicted by a properly constituted tribunal in the Presidency, it was the Home Minister, who had to be blamed and if some one was handcuffed by a policeman it was the Home Minister, who had to be blamed.

Mr. Munshi assured the House that his blood boiled more than anyone else's when he read the news about the handcuffing. The speaker pleaded for a little more sympathy from the House. The Ministry stood by every word that had been said in the Congress Election Manifesto. Mr. S. V. Parulekar had been a good Congressman when he quoted the Karachi Congress Resolution ,but he was a bad Congressman when he referred to non-violence.

Similarly, he was a good Communist when he expounded theories of Communism and class struggle, but he was a bad Communist when he talked of civil liberties as that was the last thing that existed in the Communist State.

The speaker then referred to Dante's "Divine Comedy" and said that certain people had neither the courage to be good nor the courage to be bad and so they must be ignored. The Congress stood for liberty of individuals. Liberty could not be weighed in materialistic scales. The Congress faith in democracy and non-violence was unshakable. Civil liberty where there was breach of peace Where violence was preached or incited, foundations of democratic institutions were sapped and coercion took the place of free exchange of opinions.

SUPPORT FROM JAWAHAR

Reference had been made to Pandit Jawahar's views on Civil Liberties. The speaker read out a portion of Pandit Jawaharlal's writings to justify the Bombay Government's stand He said that to many on the Government benches, Pandit Jawaharlal's sayings were like the scripture. Some speakers had twitted Government with being hypocritical about non-violence. If there was one principle which the Bombay Government considered more sacred than any other it was non-violence. It was the only strength of the Congress. By it India had attained her present strength and would hereafter win her freedom. He could understand the difficulty of those who did not believe in non-violence. But to Congressmen it was not policy, but their creed. It was only through non-violence that the Congress Ministry would be able to translate their declarations into actions.

CHIRNER MEMORIAL

Referring to handcuffing of Mr. Bhosle of Satara, Mr. Munshi declared that so long as the Congress Government was in power no political worker would either be handcuffed or taken in streets tied in ropes like a wild criminal. If any such thing happened the fullest power of the Government would be brought to bear on that officer. (Cheers). The Congress Government was very anxious to see that no injustice was done to any political worker so long as he was non-violent.

Referring to the demolition of the Chirner Memorial, the speaker said that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was in power when the appeal was heard and asked why nothing had been done by him though he had spoken about it in the House. But the Congress Government had taken the matter in hand immediately it came to power. So far as that was concerned the interests of the appellants and Government were one and the same and he hoped that a settlement would be arrived at soon.

LOYALTY OF SERVICES

Continuing Mr. Munshi stated that reference had been made to the loyalty of the Services. The

(Continued on Page 12.)

Punjab's Drive Against Communalism

Unity Conference Plans For Mass Education

SIMLA, (By Mail).

The resolutions so far adopted by the two sub-committees of the Unity Conference (which were presided over by Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan) have been released for publication.

These resolutions are subject to ratification by the plenary session of the Unity Conference and they are released in the meantime in order to elicit public opinion and to afford an opportunity to the public and the press for making constructive suggestions.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC.

The members of the Committees make an earnest appeal to the citizens of the province to bring to bear on the examination of these resolutions a broad national outlook and not narrow, partisan and parochial considerations. The propositions embodied in these resolutions cover obviously important, delicate and controversal matters and their solution has been attempted in a spirit of compromise, as it was felt that adjustments therein involved are called for by the immediate requirements of national solidarity and the ordered progress of the province.

TWO COMMITTEES AT WORK.

The work of the Unity Conference (says a Press Communique issued by the Hon'ble Nawab Khurshid Ali Khan, Honorary Secretary of the Conference) was divided into two committees, one to deal with religious and quasi-religious matters and the other to deal with political matters.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS

The following resolutions were adopted:—

1. No restriction shall be imposed on the right of any community to slaughter or sacrifice any animal in any manner or to sell the meat of such animal provided that:

(a) where restrictions now exist on the slaughter or manner of slaughter (including Halal and Jhatka) of any animal, such slaughter shall be only permissible in a slaughter house provided for the purpose or an enclosed place not open to public view;

(b) The sale of meat (cooked or raw) shall be allowed only in premises especially licensed for the purpose with due regard to the reasonable susceptibilities of the residents of the locality concerned.

ROUTES OF PROCESSION

2. That local authorities shall as heretofore control the conduct and routes of processions provided that:

(a) in case of a difference in this behalf between the communities concerned, the latter shall be allowed reasonable opportunity to come if possible to mutual agreement through a local 'ad hoc' committee or otherwise within a prescribed time:

(b) failing agreement under (a) above, the local authorities shall issue necessary directions and take such action as may be desirable with a view to avoid chances of friction between the communities concerned.

MUSIC & MUTUAL AGREEMENT

3. As a matter of tolerance and respect for each others feelings music or other demonstrations before places of worship of all communities should be avoided during the actual timings of congregational worship. Efforts should be made in the first instance to ensure this through mutual agreement failing which the local authorities shall take necessary action to avoid chances of friction.

4. Attacks through Press, platform or otherwise on prophets, founders and saints of religious (Judaism, Christianity, Hinduism, Budhism, Zoroastrianism, Islam and Sikhism) shall be prohibited.

5. There should be full liberty of preaching one's own religion and of voluntary conversions provided that such preaching shall be confined to expounding tenets of the religions concerned, and where comparison with other religions is made it shall avoid offensive or provocative language.

6. That all committees will be free to pursue their respective religious practices (including Azaan, Artik Sankh, Jayakara) in their respective places of worship undisturbed, provided that in cases of dispute in this behalf reference shall be given to the undisturbed observance of such practices in the public places of worship over such observance in other places.

FOR CULTURAL CONTACTS

The following suggestions were made in order to encourage points of common cultural contacts and inter-communal harmony:

1. Prizes should be awarded for the best essay of students of schools or colleges for suggesting practical methods to promote communal harmony.

2. An annual unity prize may be awarded to that patriotic public worker or representative of Press who does best constructive work in the year for promoting communal goodwill and harmony in the Province

3. Reform of text books should be undertaken with a view to eliminate objectionable passages and to encourage communal goodwill.

"NAUBAHAR DAY"

4. There should be a National Day for celebration by all communities, and it was decided that 1st March every year may be celebrated as a common festival to be known as "Naubahar Day".

5 Dusehra, Id-i-Milad and Guru Nanak's Birthday should be celebrated as days of common festivities by members of all communities.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the second committee.

1. Whereas the urgency of the problem of compulsory and free primary education books of no unnecessary delay, it is hereby resolved that steps should be taken by the Government to provide facilities for free and compulsory primary education for all children of all communities in the shortest period possible.

Resolved that grants to denominational educational institutions should be dependent upon such institutions (a) being agreeable to opening their doors to the admission of children of other communities and in particular to the children of scheduled castes and (b) inculcating the spirit of tolerance and inter-communal harmony amongst their staff and pupils (c) resolved that every possible encouragement, by stipends or otherwise should be afforded to all capable poor and needy children. (d) resolved that early steps should be taken to create new and extend the scope of existing technical and commercial institutions in all districts of the province.

NOTE: In future special encouragement should be given to poor and needy children and particularly to children of the depressed and backward classes by the grant of stipends, the creation of new state schools and otherwise in preference to the extension of the policy of grants-in-aid.

2. With regard to representation in the services, (state and local bodies and other institutions) it was decided that this matter should be dealt with by the Cabinet.

3. The Unity Committee noted with regret that certain confidential proceedings of one of its session were, in part, given publicity without authority and without the full context thereby creating unwarranted misunderstanding, draws the attention of the public that no reliance should be placed upon such partial publication, and authorises Chairman to release resolutions adopted by the Committees. The Committee further declares that only such statements as are published in the name of the Committee should be considered to be authoritative.

REFER TO ARBITRATION

This meeting of the Unity Conference sub-committee deplores and unequivocally condemns the recent communal clashes in the Provinces and is of opinion that in intercommunal matters it is unlawful, reprehensible and an effective bar to the promotion of good relations between the various communities, for any person or persons to take the law into his or their own hands or try by illegal methods to coerce or intimidate any section or community by mass action. The Conference is of opinion that all such differences, no matter of what nature whatsoever, should be referred to arbitration and, if that be impossible to be composed constitutional methods or referred to a Court of Law.

This meeting is of the opinion that the members of the Unity Conference and other public leaders in the Province should undertake a campaign individually and collectively to inculcate among the masses the principles underlying the resolutions adopted by the Committees and for the said purpose organise meetings at which leaders of the various communities may address audiences from a common platform. This meeting further makes an earnest appeal to the representatives of all sections of press in the interests of unity in the Province to assist actively in educating public opinion for a proper reception and appreciation of these resolutions of the sub-committees.

The meeting terminated with a vote of cordial thanks to the Honourable the Premier.—A. P.

Apprentices Down Tools

Hold-Up Of Govt. Aircraft Contracts Threatened

LONDON: September 15.

Over 4,000 apprentices in the Manchester and Salford engineering factories are unofficially on strike, claiming increase of three shillings a week and recognition of their status. Employers refuge to negotiate until the strikers resume work. The apprentices seem equally adamant and have started picketing the factories. Unless the strike is settled, a hold-up of Government aircraft contracts is likely.—Reuter's Special.

MOPLAH OUTRAGES ACT RUNOUT

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

The Madras Government have issued a notification declaring that the Moplah Outrages Act of 1859 will cease to be in force from September 14.—United Press.

POLITICALS DEMAND RELEASE, NOT RELIEF

Gandhiji Accepts Prisoners' Interpretation

FULL TEXT OF ANDAMANS CORRESPONDENCE

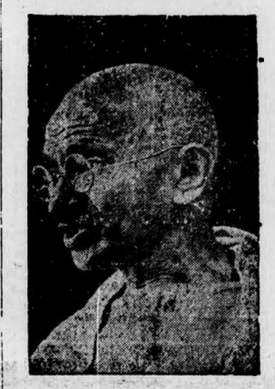
WARDHA, Sept. 15.

Mr. Mahadev Desai wires:—

It will be remembered that when Gandhiji received a telegram from the Home Secretary dated August 31, announcing that the hunger-strikers in Andamans had suspended their hunger-strike there was no reference in it to the seven, who according to the telegram from Andamans were continuing their hunger-strike. Gandhiji further pursued the matter. He got a reply from the Home Department conveying the seven prisoners' message to Gandhiji. Since then there has been further telegraphic communication with the seven friends who have finally declared their resolve to go on with the hunger-strike. This decision has pained Gandhiji deeply. In giving permission to release the whole of this correspondence he made the following statement to the press:—

APPEAL TO AUTHORITIES

"I held back these telegrams in the hope of being able to announce the cheerful news that seven prisoners had broken the fast on my acceptance of their



Mahatma Gandhi

meaning of the word relief. I am sorry that I have failed in my attempt. I can only hope that those who may be special friends of these prisoners will persuade them to break the fast which alone can give the public time to consolidate its effort to secure the very relief for which they are giving up their precious lives.

"I would also appeal to the authorities, whoever they may be, to relent and discharge the prisoners, if they will not give up their fast, even as I was discharged and left to my own resources when I would not give up my fast in 1933.

APPEAL TO HUNGER-STRIKERS

Gandhiji's telegram to Andamans, Port Blair, dated September 8:—"Reference my message addressed to seven prisoners awaiting anxiously their reply. Is hunger-strike still continuing? If it is, please tell them my endeavour being frustrated till they break fast.—Gandhi".

Reply from Andamans dated September 10:— "6118, your telegram delivered yesterday to hunger-strikers who although appreciating your acceptance of their interpretation of relief decline to suspend strike.—Andamans."

Telegram from Gandhiji to Andamans, Port Blair, dated September 11:—"Thanks, wire. Please tell strikers deeply hurt at your refusal to suspend strike, your telegram seemed to assure me of suspension, if I accepted your interpretation of term, Relief. Please end national anxiety by suspending strike and give workers like me the opportunity of securing relief.—Gandhi".

Reply from Andamans dated September 14:—"6214, your telegram of September 11 received on 12th and delivered on 13th to hunger-strikers, who, I regret, decline to accept your advice to suspend strike, Andamans".

TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE

Here is the text of the telegraphic correspondence:—

Telegram from the Home Secretary, Simla, dated September 2, to Gandhiji:—"No. F—5 Jails. The seven prisoners in the Andamans who are continuing hunger-strike send you the following message:—"Thanks for your telegram regarding terrorism. Declare it will harm rather than help the cause of the country. We take this opportunity to convey through you, our appeal to all sufferers in jails and detention camps and to all organisations, there be any who still believe to attain independence of India through terrorism to give it up once for all. We further request you to clarify what you mean by relief. We think after Government inaugurating provincial autonomy, relief can only mean release of all political prisoners, detenus, State prisoners, Internees, removal of ban on exiles and repeal of all repressive laws. If we get the assurance from you on these questions, we can suspend hunger-strike."

Telegram therein mentioned is your message of August 27. Your message of August 13th had not by then been delivered home."

"ABANDON FAST"

Gandhiji's telegram to the Home Secretary, Simla, dated September 3:—"Thanks, your telegram which was dispatched yesterday at 2-30 was received only after seven to-day. Please wire seven prisoners:—"Deeply appreciate message which is helping me greatly to achieve common object. I personally accept your interpretation or relief and promise to work for full fruition with active co-operation of prisoner friends. Urge you, therefore, to abandon fast and send me hopeful news.—Gandhi".

DR. TAGORE HAS RESTFUL NIGHT

SANTINIKETAN, Sept. 15.

Sir Nilratan Sircar issued the following bulletin at 10 a.m. today.

"Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore had a quiet and restful night, the improvement in his general and local conditions has been steady and substantial."—A.P.

A "United Press" message adds: Streams of the telegrams and enquiries are pouring in daily, about Dr. Tagore's health. The latest among them being from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Bishop of Calcutta, Chief Minister of Bengal, Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar, Administrator of Chandranagore and the Maharaja of Benares.

A number of cables have also been received from foreign countries.—United Press.

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BROACH ACCORDS ROUSING RECEPTION TO JAWAHARLAL

President Stresses Importance Of Communal Unity In Replying To Civic Address

(From Our Correspondent).
BROACH, Sept. 14.

The President Indian National Congress arrived here by 8-15 train and was received on the station by the President District Congress Committee. Nearly 5,000 people were seen awaiting the arrival of the President outside the station and immediately he took his seat in the car which was gaily decorated he was vociferously cheered and thousands followed the car and formed the procession. Nearly 10,000 people from Amod, Jambesar Ankleswar, Hansop and surrounding Villages had come to Broach to have the "Darshana" of their much beloved Leader.

There was not an inch of space all along the route from station to Vejalpore and hundreds of garlands and bouquets were presented to Pandit Jawaharlal which he received smilingly and keeping himself standing in the car. He reciprocated the hearty reception of the people by returning the same garlands and bouquets to young children on the road side and gently to ladies. After completing the processional tour from one end of the city to the other he was escorted to the huge 'pandal' erected in the Azad Maidan where address by the Broach Municipality was read by the President Mr. D. N. Desai all members standing due to the arrangement of the loud speakers all 50,000 collected there heard the reply by the President attentively.

The municipal address appreciated the services and sacrifices of the great patriot and described Broach as one of the finest port and trade centre in olden days but which has lost its ancient glory due to the burden of Foreign domination.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his reply dwelt upon the force and strength of the Indian National Congress. He laid great stress on Hindu-Muslim Unity and said that the questions of all communities centred round one particular item and that is 'Poverty of our teeming millions." The division on communal lines was, therefore, baseless and ill-conceived and all those organisations which talked of the rights of particular communities were not worth looking at or being heard to. Whatever regard and affection that was shown to him was due to his association with the Indian National Congress. He then dwelt on the formation of present Ministry which had the sanction of the Congress behind them, but immediately they realised that no useful purpose would be served by their continuation in office they would be immediately recalled. Their only aim was "independence of their country and nothing else." After speaking for nearly one hour Panditji took his seat when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel thanked him on behalf of the Broach Public.

PURSE FOR KAMALA NEHRU FUND.

Dr. Chandulal Desai presented a purse of Rs. 3,157 to "Kamla Nehru Hospital fund, which was exclusive of Palej association who were to present a purse of Rs. 1,000 on Palej station when Panditji would leave Broach for Baroda, which he did at 3-30 p.m. after attending a meeting of the District Congress Committee in Seva Ashram.

Panditji looked extremely cheerful.

Pt. JAWAHARLAL'S RECEPTION AT GUJARAT COLLEGE

Truth About National Flag Incident

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Sept. 14.

The students of the Gujarat College—and more particularly the members of the Students' Reception Committee have now heaved a sigh of relief and the function of inviting Panditji to the Gujarat College has materialised in a way which will do honour to the students themselves. In order to understand how this function materialised, it is necessary to know a few vital facts.

When it was known that Panditji was to visit Ahmedabad, the members of the S.R.C. took up the idea of inviting him to the College. The idea behind the invitation was purely Social. The S.R.C. and Principal Shirras were of opinion that a simple invitation to a tea party was a token of their regard for the Congress President. Hence, the members of S.R.C. approached Mr. Diwan, the Secretary of the G.P.C.C., who informed them that Panditji's time was too precious to be spared for a tea-party in a College. He also informed them that, if the S.R.C. invited all other Colleges in their premises, he would be glad to arrange such a function if the National Flag was kept at a prominent place during Panditji's visit. The Principal, however, thought that such an idea was not practical and he, therefore, informed the S.R.C. that he would obtain the necessary permission for the function from Sirdar Vallabhbhai with whom he had good relations. He, therefore, wrote to the Sirdar who informed Principal Shirras that all arrangements were to be settled by Mr. Diwan owing to such a reply, the S.R.C. and the Principal found themselves in a fix. In their great anxiety to pacify the nationalism of the Congress Committee, the S.R.C. suggested that a small flag would be kept on a table during Panditji's visit. When this view was put before Mr. Diwan, the latter told the S.R.C. that the flag was too sacred to be treated in a light vein and suggestively reminded the S.R.C. of the incident when several young girls had regained serious blows in defending the flag in 1930. This suggestion was too humiliating to the S.R.C. and so, to find a way out, the President of the S.R.C. hurried to Poona to see Mr. Kher. Later on the Principal thought that discretion was the better part of valour and he agreed to the idea of holding the function in the Gujarat College where the national Flag will be kept flying in a prominent place during Panditji's visit.

STATES AND CONGRESS

Kathiawar Peoples' Address To Jawahar

(From A Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Sept. 14.

Kathiawar Rajasthan Praja Sangh asked for time to give an address to Jawaharlal Nehru but the demand was not granted. Hence their address was sent to him by post.

In the course of the address the Praja Sangha asks:—Whether Congress will reject any scheme of constitution (call it Federation or anything) wherein Indian States are represented by the rulers?

Whether Congress will refuse to work the constitution where Indian States are not represented solely by elected members from the State subjects? Whether Congress will refuse to join the Indian States in the Constitution till latter give their subjects a status equal to those in other units?

ASSURANCE TO CONGRESS.

Let us assure that States people are always with the Congress which, we hope, will also take us in its march towards Swaraj.

The Ahmedabad Tenants Association and the Shop Association were not favoured to grant an address to the President of Congress. Their addresses were similarly forwarded to him by post.

BARODA PURSE TO JAWAHAR

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Sept. 15.

Despite inclement weather over 40,000 persons attended a mass meeting which Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru addressed late last evening on the Kalabhavan Maidan. The Pranlal Munshi President Baroda Praja Mandal, presented the address to Punditji which recounted his selfless services to the nation. A purse of Rs. 7,001 was presented to Panditji on behalf of Baroda Citizens.

In reply Panditji thanked all for the warm response. He made a rapid survey of the international situation. Referring to Indian States and the position of States' People, Panditji observed that India was one and indivisible and challenged any one to prove that India could be divided in compartment. He said that Congress could not tolerate a constitution which excluded 8 crores for having a voice in the administrative machinery and assured that when India became independent the States' people would enjoy the equal rights.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

Panditji appealed to Muslims not to mistake a few positions as their rights which were microscopic in comparison to the main issue namely political and economic emancipation and exhorted Muslims to discharge their responsibilities to achieve the main objective.

Panditji left to-day morning for Borsad by special train.

Surat Muslims Welcome Congress President

(From A Correspondent.)
SURAT, Sept. 13.

Pandit Jawaharlal was accorded a right royal reception by Muslims of Surat when he arrived accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and others on Monday. From the railway station to the Chowk Bazar, a distance of nearly three miles, Panditji was the recipient of a number of garlands and bouquets from the Muslims Several Muslim citizens presented the Panditji with purses. In the evening a meeting of the Muslim citizens was held at the residence of Mr. E. H. Mulla at Nagoriwada where Panditji addressed the gathering for about twenty minutes and then answered various questions put by some enthusiastic Muslims.

LABOUR • LEADERS' LIBERTIES

India Government Reviewing Position

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR: September 15.

I am reliably informed that the question as to whether it would be advisable or otherwise to lift the ban on certain Bombay Labour organisations and remove the restrictions imposed on some of the Bombay Labour leaders is at present engaging the attention of the Secretary of State for India

The view of the Government of India in this connection seems to be that the "Communist" movement being international in character, the question cannot be viewed merely from the point of view maintaining peace and tranquillity in a particular province.

The Government of India also hold that while terrorism and other "revolutionary activities" involving acts of violence have been brought under control in recent years, the views advocated by the said organisations and leaders are gaining rapidly the approval of the masses and thus creating followers. The possibility of restoration of the fullest liberty of action and speech giving rise to a fresh and unforeseen situation is in the opinion of the Government of India a very strong reason for maintaining the present orders on the subject and the Secretary of State is reported to be in passive agreement with the same.

In view, however, of the fact that the question has been taken up by all advocates of civil liberty and the recent utterances of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Bombay, the question is being examined afresh.

Satyamurti On Punjab Unity Attempts

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, Sept. 14.

Interviewed regarding the unanimous recommendations of the Punjab Unity Sub-Committees, Mr. S. Satyamurti stated that unless they introduce Joint Electorates in the Legislature and in public bodies, settlements in all other spheres would be merely like treating the symptoms and not the disease.

Garden Party To Jawaharlal

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD: September 15.

The Ahmedabad Municipality has abandoned the idea of giving a garden party to Jawaharlal Nehru. The Share Bazaar and Stock Exchange brokers are arranging a party.

SIX RESOLUTIONS DISALLOWED

Administration Costs In Orissa Assembly

CUTTACK, Sept. 15.

Six resolutions given notice of by Mr. Latifur Rahaman to be moved in the Orissa Assembly, have been disallowed by the Governor of Orissa.

The first proposed the appointment of a committee for a substantial reduction in the cost of the Administration.

The second suggested that the minimum salary pensionable should be Rs 500 a month.

The third suggested a permanent cut of 25 per cent. in a salary of Rs. 400 and more a month, 15 per cent. in a salary of Rs. 300, 10 per cent. in a salary of Rs. 200 and 5 per cent. in a salary of Rs. 100.

The fourth suggested a cut of 25 per cent. in a pension of Rs. 100 a month and 12½ per cent. in a pension of Rs. 50 a month.

The fifth recommended the Provincial Government to approach the Secretary of State through the Government of India to give effect to the above resolutions.

The sixth stated that in the opinion of the House the payment of special allowance and house allowance to all officers should at once be stopped—United Press.

RELIEF FOR TENANTS

CUTTACK, Sept. 15.

An Orissa Gazette Extraordinary states that Government are introducing a bill amending the Orissa Tenancy Act which gives tenants the full right over trees, free transfer of lands and abolition of mutation fees. The collectors have been vested with more powers to punish landlords or their agents in case of exacting anything except legal dues.

The bill proposes to give much more relief to tenants at large—United Press.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Jinnah Tables Amendment To Congress Party Resolution

SIMLA, Sept 14.

It appears the Government of India have not yet decided finally what attitude they would adopt in regard to the Congress Party's resolution on the Constituent Assembly, which will come up before the House on Friday next. Probably they would oppose and vote against the motion.

Mr. Jinnah has tabled his amendment asking for the convention of a conference and Libby reports suggest that the Congress Party, if they find that their original resolution will not be carried, would support Mr. Jinnah's amendment, which is sure to be carried despite Government opposition.—United Press.

Mr. Hussainbhai Lalji's Amendment

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, Sept 14.

Mr. Hussainbhai Lalji, through another amendment to the Congress resolution on the Constituent Assembly seeks to substitute for the words "Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise" the following "Convention or Conference elected on the basis of electorates provided in the Communal Award in the absence of any agreement to the contrary whose decisions should be binding on the British Parliament and further rights and interests of Mussalmans and other minorities should be effectively safeguarded only with the mutual consent of the communities concerned".

Not Exiles, But Absconders From Justice

Maxwell Does Not Think Indian Refugees Have Sympathy Of Their Countrymen

INDIA GOVT.'S POSITION CLARIFIED

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

Mr. Brijlal Biyani moved the resolution in the Council of State to-day demanding that Raja Mahendrapratap, Mr. Hardyal Nag, Prof Khankojee and other political exiles be allowed to return to India. He pointed out that the political atmosphere in the country to-day had changed a good deal and people who were once political opponents and prisoners were now Premiers and Ministers administering seven vast Indian Provinces. Men like Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Mr. M. N. Roy who were considered as danger to society were now free. It was high time that the Government had changed their policy in regard to these persons and gave a definite assurance for their return to India. Many of these exiles were made so, because of political nervousness, war and subsequent political upheavals. Thanks to Gandhiji's preaching of nonviolence, the political outlook of the masses had changed, so that revolutionary methods could no longer show their head.

PROF. KHANKOJEE'S CASE

Mr. Khaikka whole-heartedly supported the resolution emphasising that these exiles had not been convicted by a court of law and if these people under the present temper of the country were given an opportunity to participate in constitutional activities it would do good. Prof. Khankojee referred to in the resolution had been a resident of his district and he was now law abiding and none had heard of his alleged revolutionary activities recently. His information was that he had taken to agriculture and if allowed to return would prove a great use in developing the agriculture of the country.

Mr. P. N. Sapru did not approve of the political methods of these exiles which were alien to India's culture and civilisation. But the times had changed and the Kakori prisoners convicted of murder and daccity by competent courts had been freed. Similar releases had been made in other provinces. He did not think that these persons accused without trial were so dangerous as the Kakori prisoners. There was no justification now that popular Governments were in charge of law and order, that the Central Government should stand in the way of their discretion.

NAG AND PRATAP

Referring to Mr. Hardyal Nag of whom he knew something, Mr. Sapru said that he was an intellectualy giant, but the main accusation against him was of helping Germany in the Great War. Despite that, Britain won the war and imposed a peace treaty which was responsible for the present international anarchy. If Mr. Hardyal Nag or Raja Mahendrapratap came to India to-day, their political views would not even be of the moderate variety. Mr. Sapru appealed to the Government which claimed to be democratic to treat political opponents with tolerance and have faith in democracy and liberty for which England had stood throughout the centuries.

A DISCORDANT NOTE

Mr. Kurshedali Khan in a maiden speech opposed the resolution and said that like all other civilized countries India would get rid of communistic and revolutionary elements with an iron hand. The persons mentioned in the resolution were most dangerous to pass out tranquillity, and it was better if India kept off such notorious criminals from India.

Mr. Hossain Imam said that they were not living in the midst of war conditions. The Government was strong enough and these politicians should be shown sufficient latitude and allowed to return.

Sir A. P. Patro wished that the mover had given an account of the political careers of the exiles so that they could express their opinion on merits. It was not a mere question of the maintenance of peace and tranquillity but whether the new administrations could be run without difficulty when these persons came to India.

'BEYOND SCOPE'

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu felt that the previous speaker had misunderstood the object of the resolution and argued far beyond its scope. It merely urged that these persons should be allowed to return to their motherland and if they were guilty in the view of Government, they should be dealt with according to law. The public feeling regarding these people was strong and Government would not be well advised to go on with the plan of constitutional changes, if they did not respect the feeling of the public regarding civil liberties

Mr J. R. Kay asked whether it was reasonable on the part of the oppositon to expect the Government to let loose the Communistic elements when a serious situation in industrial areas like Cawnpore and Calcutta existed.

"ABSCONDERS, NOT EXILES."

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, the Home Member, welcomed the opportunity to clear certain fallacy existing in the public mind in regard to these persons. The terms 'banishment' and 'exile' used in the course of the debate were entirely wrong and inapplicable. There was not a single Indian banished by the Indian Government till now. The persons discussed about to-day might be more accurately described as political absconders who left India of their own accord, in many cases to evade the course of justice and most of them had since changed their nationality. It was open to any of them to return to India. "If they so wished, and we should only be too pleased to put them before the law courts."

NO CLAIM ON INDIA.

The correspondence on their behalf with their sympathisers was not strictly a request to allow them to return to India and there was not a single case when such a request had been refused But the position in regard to most of these persons who had adopted a foreign nationality was "different." To his knowledge, only two of these so-called exiles were still Indian nationals, namely, Obeidulla Sindhi and Hardayal Nag mentioned in the resolution, while all the rest were foreigners. Having changed their nationality, how could these persons reasonably have a claim upon this country or the people of this country? There was only one way open to them, namely, to obtain proper passports and come to India as visitors. If such applications were received for endorsement of passports, the Government would decide on their merits. As a matter of fact, most of these people could have very little claim on Indian hospitality.

But those abroad who were still Indians like Hardayal or Obeidulla were free to return at any time they liked.

THEIR ACTIVITIES.

Proceeding, Mr. Maxwell described the political activities of Hardayal, Mahendral Pratap and Prof. Khankhoje mentioned in the resolution, Hardayal, when in India, openly used to advocate violence and he left India in 1912. In the judgment in the Delhi and Lahore Conspiracy cases, which started as a result of the attempt on H. E. the Viceroy's life and the bomb outrage at Lahore, he was stated to be responsible for the revolutionary mania and the judge described some of his writings as the most criminal he had ever seen. Later on, during the war he was employed in Germany in seducing Indian prisoners of war for persuading them to join the enemy. On one occasion, he was wanted for several capital offences. The request on his behalf was for an amnesty, but in view of his past record, it was impossible to grant it. In any case, his recent contributions to the press did not show that he had changed his revolutionary views. He was welcome to face a trial in India for waging war against the King and other revolutionary activities.

RAJA MAHENDRA PRATAP.

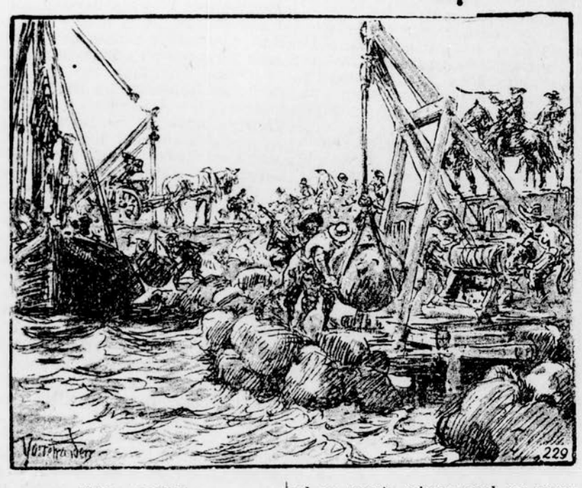
Raja Mahendra Pratap belonged to a wealthy landed family in the United Provinces and left India of his own accord in 1915 and immediately took active part in favour of Germany. His numerous publications since issued had been prohibited from coming into India on the ground that they were most dangerous and were of a revolutionary character. Since going from India his property had been attached under Regulation Three of 1818 and confiscated to the Crown, but was subsequently handed over to his son. Since leaving India he had adopted Afghan nationality and was travelling about the world on the passport issued by the Afghan authorities. This was last renewed a year ago Definitely he had thrown aside his claim on India. If he desired to visit India as a foreigner, the Government of India would consider his passport on its merits.

CONNECTED WITH GADER PARTY.

Prof. Khankhoje left India in

(Continued on Page 9 col. 1)

THE THREE MUSKETEERS



THE DYKE

The cardinal, then, resolved not to look for a fortunate chance, but continued to press the raising of the famous dyke that was to starve Rochelle. He was on the move all day long, like the lowest soldier in his army. Daily he cast pensive glances over the works, so slowly keeping pace with his wishes which the engineers, brought from all the corners of France, were executing under his orders.

His thoughts went, too, to the unfortunate city, which contained so much misery and so many heroic virtues.

When Henry IV was besieging Paris, he had loaves and provisions thrown over the walls. The cardinal followed his example, adding little notes in which he represented to the Rochellais how unjust and selfish was the conduct of their leaders. Though they had corn in abundance they did not distribute it, but let women and old men die in order that the men who were to defend the walls should remain strong and healthy.

CHEERING NEWS.

These notes reminded the people that it would be more just for all to share the same fate and be treated equally, and a great number of the inhabitants decided to open private negotiations with the royal army.

But just when the cardinal saw his stratagem fructify, a man arrived at La Rochelle from Portsmouth having in some inconceivable manner managed to pass the royal lines. He brought the news that he had seen a magnificent fleet ready to set sail within eight days. Still further, Buckingham announced to the mayor that the great league against France was about to declare war, and that the kingdom would be simultaneously invaded by the English, Imperial, and Spanish armies.

This letter was read publicly in all parts of the city, while copies were posted at the corners of the streets. Those who had begun to open negotiations stopped them in order to await the succour so pompously announced.

World of Wireless

FORTHCOMING TALKS FROM DAVENTRY

India In B. B. C.'s Plans for The Coming Quarter

Listeners in Canada and India, sailors, and Government officials in the Colonial Service are specially catered for in the schedule of talks series from Daventry for the last three months of the year.

'Cards on the Table' is the title of the series designed for Canadian listeners, and in each talk a Canadian and an Englishman will discuss the news of the week in London, giving their attention to matters likely to be of interest to Canada.

Indian listeners should find much to interest them in the series 'Matters of Moment,' which has been devised for their especial benefit. Among the speakers whom listeners will hear will be the Marquess of Lothian, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the India Office from 1931 to 1932, and Edward Thompson, who spent twelve years as an educational missionary at Bankura College, Bengal.

Chart-making, salvage and salvage awards, and ice-navigation are the type of subject that will be dealt with in the series for seafarers, which will be given the title of 'For Sailors Only.'

To keep officials in one Colony in touch with activities and developments affecting their colleagues in other Colonies is the object of another series, entitled 'For the Colonial Service.'

Series of general interest include 'As I See It,' in which eminent men and women will give their views on subjects of their own choosing; 'Can You Beat It?' to be devoted to accounts of true, but almost incredible, adventures; and a second edition of 'This is England,' a series which was first broadcast ten months ago—an Underground ticket-collector, a Mersey pilot, and a ship's riveter from Sunderland, it is hoped, will be among the speakers taking part. Happenings in town and country in the United Kingdom will be dealt with in 'Green Fields and Pavements,' to which Howard Marshall and A. G. Street, among others, will contribute. The Dowager Marchioness of Reading will be heard in the series, 'This Week.' She will describe people she has met and events with which she has been associated during the previous week.

'Empire Exchange,' 'World Affairs,' and 'Food for Thought,' existing features of the programme of talks from Daventry, will be continued during the coming quarter, and Sir Walford Davies, Master of the King's Musick, will resume his popular talks on musical matters in 'Long-Distance Listening.'

With the exception of 'For Sailors Only,' and 'For the Colonial Service, which will be heard at intervals of four weeks, the talks in each series will be broadcast weekly.

RADIO TO BE USED IN ELECTIONS

Soviet Experiment In The Arctic

In the northern regions of the Soviet Union there are thousands of Arctic workers and 35,000 of them are members of the trade union of employees of the Northern Sea Route Administration. Nine committees of their union will be elected next month, their all-Union Congress being scheduled to convene on July 28. How these men and women, scattered throughout the Arctic, will elect their trade union officials was described last week to "Moscow News" by D. D. Kozmin, chairman of the Union's organisation bureau.

The election of officials of this unique union, which was organised at the end of last year, represents a difficult problem, for, according to the rules, one delegate to the all-Union Congress is to be elected for each 300 members, and at no single Arctic settlement are there as many as 300 persons.

BALLOTING BY RADIO

Union members at each settlement, therefore, will discuss their candidates, elect their delegate by secret ballot and report by radio to the central committee of the trade union on the number of votes polled by each candidate. The central committee will then sum up the votes received by each candidate and on the basis of the total the delegates will be chosen. If one of the candidates receives an absolute majority, the union's central committee will recommend new nominations for discussion.

Radio will play an equally vital role in the transmission of the report of the organisation bureau to union members, which will be broadcast to Arctic settlements in the middle of this month.

B. B. C's SEVEN-FOOT BOOK

Clerk Provided With A Chair On Rails

A book so large that the girl in charge of it is provided with a chair running along rails is used by the BBC to record allocations of the twenty-one studious at Broadcasting House and of the five in the auxiliary premises at Maida Vale, London. The chair device saves the clerk from having to walk several miles a week in carrying out her duties, as the book, when open, measures about 7ft. across. A desk to support it had to be specially built.

The book is the responsibility of the Studio Executive's Department, and in it are entered details of the studios allocated daily to the various transmissions, balance tests, and rehearsals of the programmes from Daventry and from the National and London Regional stations. Entries relating to current and future programmes up to six weeks ahead are made in pencil for rehearsals, and in blue lead for transmissions. The countless corrections to these entries that become necessary are made in red, and green is used for indicating alterations in the corrections themselves. Two of the loose-leaf pages, containing forty-five columns, are necessary to accommodate one day's entries, and there is a horizontal ruling for every fifteen minutes of the twenty-four hours.

From the book is prepared the studio allocation sheet, which, two of three days in advance of any given date, informs all officials concerned of the rooms in which the various events on that date are scheduled to take place. One edition of the sheets may comprise as many as ten pages, containing about 250 different allocations.

CHAMBERLAIN'S FIRST BROADCAST AS PREMIER

The Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., Prime Minister of Great Britain, will make his first broadcast as Premier on September 30, when his speech at a reception given by the Central Council for Health Education at the London School of Hygiene will be transmitted from Daventry and Home stations of the BBC.

Mr. Chamberlain first broadcast in 1925, and has since been heard by British listeners on seven occasions, the last being in April of this year, when, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he explained his Budget.

In his forthcoming speech, the Prime Minister will talk on 'National Health,' a subject with which he is eminently qualified to deal—during his long career of public service he has been Minister of Health on three occasions: in 1923, from 1924 to 1929, and in 1931. The speech will officially inaugurate a six months' campaign designed to stimulate the use of public health services. A prominent feature of the campaign, which is being directed and financed by the Government through the Central Council for Health Education, will be the Government's effort to promote physical fitness in Great Britain.

The Central Council for Health Education—on which the British Ministry of Health, the Board of Education, and municipal authorities are represented—was established in 1927 and formally incorporated in 1936.

Transmission 3, October 1, 4-35 p.m. G.M.T.

NOT EXILES, BUT ABSCONDERS FROM JUSTICE

(Continued From Page 8.)

1906. He participated actively in the organisation of the so-called Gader Party in America and was associated with those of that Party in India who were hanged in 1915 for complicity. He had been in possession of a Russian passport once, thus showing that he tried to change his nationality twice during his exile. Mr. Maxwell hoped that he had given enough facts to clear up the misunderstanding on the subject.

UNTENABLE PLEA.

The plea of changed atmosphere in the country was untenable. The mere fact that the Congress which never identified itself with revolutionary or communistic methods, was in power was not sufficient reason for asking that all revolutionaries should be whitewashed. The analogy of the release of the Kakori prisoners was also not a happy one. The House must remember the case of the Kakori prisoners. They had far exceeded their actual term of convictions and it was not reasonable to argue that they had not yet expiated their crimes. Mr. Maxwell pointed out that the Government of India would be and always had been perfectly reasonable and sympathetic towards these persons. Only a few months ago Sailendranath Ghose who remained in America for a long period returned to India.

SAPRU'S CERTIFICATE

Sir Phiroze Sethna and Pandit Kunzru felt that the scope of the resolution had been narrowed down, as, according to Mr. Maxwell, only Hardayal and Obidullah Sindhi had retained their Indian nationality. Sir Phiroze quoted the authority of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru that Hardayal had recanted his past activities as evident from his recent book. The speaker pointed out that in the face of the worst offenders being released by the Congress Ministers, there was no reason why those who had renounced their creed should not be permitted to return to India. The Government of India would be enhancing their prestige if they lifted the ban on the entry of these two men and left it to the provincial Governments to take action if they felt necessary.

Sir David Davadoss claimed that the Government of India would not be playing the game by the provinces, if they permitted disturbing elements to enter India.

Mr. Brijlal Biyani, replying to the debate, said the Congress Governments were prepared to take the risk and give a chance to Indian political refugees to return to the country of their birth.

MAXWELL REFUTES.

Mr. Maxwell refuted the statement that there was any sympathy in the country for these exiles. Explaining the position of the Government of India vis-a-vis the Provincial Governments, the Home Member said that Provincial Governments would be failing in their responsibilities if they did not bring to trial persons accused of certain offences, although they had full powers to release persons tried and convicted. Then other responsibilities would have to come in. As regards foreigners, the Government of India had power to regulate their entry into India through passport regulations. In case of any foreigner who sought entry into the country, he would have to obtain a "visa" from the British authorities. Such a "visa" could only be granted if the authorities were satisfied that the person concerned would not be a menace to the peace and tranquillity of the country. The Government of India fully reserved to itself the right to judge whether any one entering India was a person suitable for grant of a visa.

LET THEM RECANT.

In regard to Indian nationals which was covered by the resolution, the Home Member said that if Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru chose to take interest he could help Hardayal. Regarding Sindhi, all that had been asked for was amnesty for his past offences, and he never applied for leave to enter India. The Government had not yet been informed that he or Hardayal had recanted their past. "If we are assured on good authority that these two gentlemen had totally renounced their past creed, and if they give an undertaking not to participate in revolutionary and communist activities in future, Government will consider their cases sympathetically. Meanwhile Government are not prepared to lift the ban or relax the restrictions or place provincial Governments in awkward positions as suggested by some members."

The resolution was rejected without a division.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

Mr. Kumar Sankar Ray Chaudhary moved a resolution urging and recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council to take steps for the amendment of the Government of India Act, 1925, so as to secure recruitment to Public Services in India, Civil and Military, by public examination in India only. "The world is brewing with war and it was time the Government should take the danger by the forelock and have all recruitments in India with a view to making India self-supporting and self-dependent."

Sir K. Ramunni Menon opposed the resolution and said that it was quite inopportune to move for an amendment of the Act when the greater part of it had not yet been brought into operation.

Sir A. P. Patro also opposing the motion pointed out that India for sometime to come would require certain proportion of the British element in its Services. Moreover, Indians educated in England developed a broader and liberal outlook. It was better that recruitment should be both in England and India until such a time when India could eschew sectarian, racial and communal prejudices.

RAJA BAHADUR.

Shivlal Motilal was surprised at the attitude of Sir K. Ramunni Menon and Sir A. P. Patro.

Insurance Bill Debate

Piquant Situation In Assembly

Law Member On Governor-General's Letter And Sen's Apology

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

Resuming the discussion on amendments to the Insurance Bill, the Central Legislative Assembly accepted Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt's amendment by which subclause Six relating to deposits was altered to the following form:

"Where a deposit is to be made by an insurer incorporated after or commencing business in British India after December 31, 1936, the deposit may be made in instalments of not less than one-fourth of the total amount before the application for registration is made, not less than one-third of the balance before the expiry of one year from the commencement of business in British India, and not less than one-third of the balance before the expiry of two years from the commencement of business in British India and the balance before the expiry of three years from the commencement of business in British India."

PIQUANT SITUATION.

A piquant situation arose as the House proceeded to discuss several amendments together relating to interest on deposits made by the insurance companies with the Reserve Bank of India. The amendments, which suggested varying the rates were moved by Mr. S. C. Sen (Special Officer), Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji, Mr. Sri. Prakasa and Babu Baijnath Bajoria.

The Law Member pointed out that the Governor-General's sanction was required for the amendments.

Mr. Sri Prakasa: "I have got his sanction in my satchel, Sir" (Laughter).

"NO SANCTION NECESSARY.

A letter from the Governor-General was then read out to the House by the President. It stated that no sanction was necessary for the amendments.

When discussion was resumed, the Law Member explained that Section 17 of the Reserve Bank of India Act prevented the bank paying any interest on a deposit, and therefore it was useless to discuss the affirmative.

Sir H. P. Mody asked if the banks deposited crores of money with the Reserve Bank without interest.

The Law Member answered in the affrmative.

Several members asked why then it was that Mr. S. C. Sen moved his amendment and also why the Governor-General's letter allowed these amendments.

MR. SEN'S APOLOGY.

The Law Member stated that Mr. Sen's amendment was given notice of by mistake and he apologised for it. As for the Governor-General's letter, he would not venture to express an opinion.

Mr. Aney suggested that it was open to the House to ask that an exception be made by the bank in the case of insurance companies' deposits. The Law Member reiterated that without an amendment of Section 17 of the Reserve Bank Act, nothing in this direction could be done.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVT. PAPER?

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir said that Clause 26 of the Bill laid down that a certain per centage of the insurance companies' investments should be in Government Paper. This Government Paper could be conveniently utilised for part of the deposit and therefore no question of interest would arise.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai pointed out the difficulty in the way of new companies investing in Government Paper which was subject to fluctuation of prices.

Seth Govind Das also objected to the requirement that the investment should be in Government Paper.

Mr. Thomas Chapman-Mortimer said that it was not desirable that cash of the nature referred to in the course of the discussion should receive interest.

Mr. Anantasayanam Ayyangar referred to the fact that the incomes of 18 insurance companies were largely derived from interest and said that if their money was invested in Government Securities their incomes from interest would decrease.

ALL AMENDMENNTS WITHDRAWN.

After further discussion all amendments were by the leave of the House withdrawn on the Law Member's assurance that some of the difficulties could be met by suitable amendments to clause 26.

According to the arrangement made between the Government and the non-official members, earlier three amendments to sub-Clause 4, of Clause 6, relating to the number of instalments of deposits with the Reserve Bank for life insurance companies were considered. They were moved by Mr. Satyamurthi, Mr. Esak Sait and Dr. Bannerji. After long discussion Mr. Satyamurthi's amendment was carried by 78 votes to 25.

The amendment reads "that in the case of insurers carrying life insurance business only, the deposit may be made in not more than ten instalments of which the first shall be not less than one-fourth of the total amount of deposit and shall be paid before the application for registration is made, the second shall be not less than one-ninth of the balance of the deposit and shall be paid before the first day of January, 1939 and the subsequent instalments shall be of not less than the same amount as the second instalment and shall be paid before the first day of January of each succeeding year.

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Sugar Excise Duty Must Be Reduced

IF WORKERS, CANE-GROWERS AND INDUSTRY MUST PROSPER

Bihar Government's Representation To The Tariff Board

PATNA, Sept. 14.

The Government of Bihar has issued the following 'communique':—

The reports published in the Press on the sitting of the Sugar Tariff Board at Patna have been rather incomplete in certain respects, and do not clearly indicate the policy advocated by the Government of Bihar in respect of the growers of sugar cane, in their representation before the Board.

The Government officials examined by the Sugar Tariff Board have, in their evidence, emphasised the importance of giving adequate relief to the growers of sugarcane by ensuring a fair price for their crop, and the urgency of keeping this matter primarily in view in all decisions regarding tariff and excise duty.

It was pointed out to the Board that while the bare cost of cultivation of sugarcane was As. 3 and 6 ps. per maund, the selling price of cane at a factory weighbridge should not be less than 5 as. 6 ps. per maund allowing a minimum profit of 1 anna to the grower, who is prevented from growing anything else on this land for a period of 12 to 14 months, and a minimum transport cost of 1 anna, which was often exceeded in many districts.

PLIGHT OF CANE GROWERS.

The abnormal low price of sugar had already made it difficult even for an efficient factory to pay the grower adequately for his cane. The situation has been further aggravated by the imposition of the additional excise duty which has brought about no corresponding increase in the price of sugar, and the burden of this duty instead of falling on the consumer as intended, has fallen entirely on the industry, and more particularly on the grower.

The prevailing low price of sugar, and the heavy excise duty have resulted in the factories paying an uneconomic price to the grower for his sugarcane and maintaining a poorly paid staff of chemists, technologists, etc., who are engaged only for the season, and have to suffer the hardship and distress caused by alternate periods of unemployment and re-employment at reduced wages.

INTOLERABLE FOR CONGRESS GOVERNMENT.

The Provincial Government are not prepared to allow this state of things to continue, and wish to ensure a fair return to the grower and fair wages for labour employed by the factories. For this, it is necessary that the factories should be able to get something like Rs. 2 per maund more for their sugar. Even if better marketing arrangements are made, the rise in the price of sugar is not expected to reach this figure. It is therefore very necessary that the additional excise duty should be removed.

It was further pointed out on behalf of the Provincial Government that with the cost of production of an efficient factory maintaining a properly paid labour force, and paying a fair price of 5 as. to the grower, the cost of Bihar sugar landed in Calcutta would come to Rs. 9/4 against the price of Rs. 9/9 for Java sugar under the present protective tariff. This margin would be insufficient to keep away Java sugar, which is of a superior quality.

For a smaller and less efficient factory, of which there are many in Bihar, there would hardly be any margin at all. It is necessary that this margin should not be less than 8 as. and this is an additional ground for the reduction of the excise duty.

Therefore, in the interest of the grower and the industry as a whole, it is essential that not only the additional excise duty should be removed, but the protective tariff should be maintained at the existing level until such time as the cultivation of sugarcane has been sufficiently improved, both in the respect of yield and sucrose contents to enable sugar to be produced at a much cheaper rate.

The representatives of the Provincial Government also emphasised the importance of utilising the bye-products of the sugar industry, particularly the manufacture of power alcohol from molasses. They pressed that the Government of India should grant licences for this purpose, if not to private persons, at least to the Government of Bihar.—United Press.

Vigour Restored, Glands Made Young In 24 Hours

It is no longer necessary to suffer from loss of vigour and manhood, weak memory and body, nervousness, impure blood, sickly skin, depression, and poor sleep, because an American Doctor has discovered a quick, easy way to end these troubles.

This discovery is in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, is absolutely harmless, does away with gland operations and is bringing new youth and vigour to thousands. It works directly on the glands and nerves, and puts new, rich blood and energy in your veins. In 24 hours you can see and feel yourself getting younger. Your eyes sparkle, you feel alive and full of youthful vigour and power.

And this amazing, new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, is guaranteed. It has been proved by thousands in America and is now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

Train Derailment At Ankleshwar

Goods train derailment at Ankleshwar on Sunday night. Both the lines were blocked Above a wagon can be seen tilted on the down line, while second picture shows how the shock separated the wheels from their carriages.

PROHIBITION IN ANY EVENT

Rajagopalachari's Firm Declaration

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

If the Indian National Congress asked him to give up the Prohibition Policy, he would give up his Office but not the Policy of Prohibition, declared the Hon'ble Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier, in the course of a lengthy reply to the debate on the Excise Demand in the Madras Legislative Assembly to-day.

The Premier said this while refuting the allegation of Mr. E. H. M. Bower, the Anglo-Indian representative, that the Government was acting under outside pressure.

It was idle to belittle the programme of the Ministry, said the Premier, because of its identity with the programme of the Congress.

The excise demand was voted in full.—A. P.

CONGRESS SCALE FOR FRONTIER

Revision Of Ministerial Salaries

ABBOTTABAD, Sept. 15.

It is understood that the bills for the salaries of the Ministers, the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are being re-drafted under the directions of the Congress Ministry, which has fixed the salaries of the Ministers and the Speaker at Rs. 500 a month each, with a car allowance of Rs. 150 per month. No provision has been made for any House Allowance.

A Parliamentary Secretaries' Bill is also being prepared, fixing the salary of a Secretary at Rs. 300 per month.

It is understood that five Secretaries may be appointed, two of whom will be attached to the Premier, Dr. Khan Sahib.—A. P.

DERAILMENT IN B. N. RAILWAY

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

The District Transportation Officer, Waltair, B. N. Ry., wires:—

At about 1-15 a.m. to-day a wagon on No. 518 up Goods Train was derailed between Kharia Road and Lakhna Station on Raipur-Vizianagram section damaging the tract badly. The line is blocked and through running will be resumed by about 1 p.m. to-day.—A. P.

Jains Protest Against Construction Of Abattoir At Lahore

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 13.

The Executive Committee of the Jain Youngmen's Society met to-day under the presidentship of Sheth Bakubhai Manilal and passed resolutions protesting against the construction of an abattoir at Lahore, congratulating Sardar Sant Singh for tabling an adjournment motion on the question and denouncing in Central Government for disallowing the adjournment motion.

A decomposed body of an unknown male washed ashore in R. I. N. Dock-Yard opposite the Museum, early this morning, is now lying in the morgue at J. J. Hospital.

Sir C. V. Raman sailed for England by the last Mail Boat.

U. P. AND PUNJAB GET GOOD RAIN

POONA, September 15.

The depression centred this morning near Agra. The monsoon has been vigorous in the United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Rajputana, East Central India, and active in West Central India and West Central Provinces.

Rain has also been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, local in Bihar, East Central Provinces, Gujarat, and occurred at a few stations in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Konkan, Bombay-Deccan and North Madras Coast. Day temperatures have been markedly below normal in Central India, West Central Provinces and West Rajputana.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Jhansi, 6 inches; Nowgong, 3; Agra, Meerut, Delhi, Hissar, 2, Lucknow, Mainpuri, Guna, Simla, Dharampur, Mount Abu, Jodhpur 1 1/2; Calcutta, Bahraich, Dehra Dun, Muktesar, Seoni, Jaipur and Baroda 1.

Forecast:

The monsoon will be vigorous in West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, active in East United Provinces, West Central Provinces, West Central India and Rajputana.

Rainfall will occur locally in Gujarat, East Central Provinces, East Central India, Chota Nagpur and Bihar and at a few stations in Orissa Bengal and Assam, scattered showers on the West Coast and isolated falls in the rest of the Peninsula are also likely.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 15/9/1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +032 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.8 degrees 0.8 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.1 degrees 2.7 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 78 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 122 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 5.

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 5.83 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 60.58 inches.

Weather Remark—Drizzle.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 15/9/37.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.86 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SUGGESTION TO BOMBAY MINISTRY

(Continued from Page 6.)

Services except I.C.S. and I.P., has been stopped and it will be a great relief to the revenues of the provinces if recruitment to these two services is also stopped. It is not in the hands of the Ministries to do it, but they should certainly protest to the Secretary of State that in view of the depleted state of the provincial finances no further recruitment to these services is necessary.

Minimum Wages For All

Above all, it should be clearly borne in mind that the primary duty of a Government is to pay its servants at least for their bare necessities. There are many classes of Government servants such as peons, hamals and servants in hospitals, etc., who live in never-ending poverty. One has to eat, live under a roof, marry and bring up children, and any pay which is below Rs. 40 p.m. in a place like Bombay City and Rs. 30 in the mofussil is no living wage at all. A minimum wage to all Government servants should be introduced without any delay.

The above suggestions are by no means exhaustive, but are only intended to offer a few hints on which the Ministry can bestow some attention.

(Concluded).

Mr. M. U. Desai, a Godhra Magistrate, sentenced Abdulla Ibrahim Isba, a notorious burglar, to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment for house-breaking, and an abettor, Isuf Bhodu, to one year's imprisonment.

Woes Of Criminal Tribes In Govt. Settlements

Wanted Immediate Action To Improve Their Lot

Mr. R. G Karhadkar, General Secretary, Lal Bawta Girni Kamgar Union has addressed the following to the Prime Minister of the Bombay Government:—

In pursuance of my telegram dated 4th instant I respectfully wish to lay before you the following information concerning the inmates of the Criminal Tribes Settlement at Sholapur.

The settlement here consists of nearly 2,000 workers of whom about 600 work in the local mills and the rest are employed in the Municipality or the Stone Quarries. Under the existing law all these persons who honestly maintain themselves by hard work are treated as potential criminal. They are not allowed to go out of the settlement after 7 p.m. In the night they are locked up in the settlement after the night Roll-call. You will readily agree that these restrictions constitute a complete violation of the right of free movement which is denied to these people simply because they had the misfortune of being born in a tribe whom the law condemns as criminal.

Thanks to these restrictions the whole families of hard working workers have to spend their lives as semi-prisoners. To have such inhuman law on the statute book which condemns hundreds of families together with their children to perpetual imprisonment is repugnant to the fundamental principles of justice and fairness which every law is supposed to comply.

Staggering as the general provisions of the law are, they are made worse by the treatment meted to the inmates by the settlement officials. Starting with the presumption that the inmates are dangerous criminals every kind of punishment is dealt out for alleged breach of discipline, looking up, fettering, beating, the destitute the most normal punishment you can easily imagine the lot of these people when the petty authorities supervising them are armed with these powers.

Under the settlement rules with good record are released after a number of years on their paying Rs. 25 as the purchase money for the plot of land assigned to them. The full payment of this amount being a certificate precedent to the release of these persons is delayed at least by a couple of years, their wages being extremely meagre they cannot pay the money in a lum sum. They are not able to pay more than a rupee one per month towards this release money. The workers naturally demand that their good record should be sufficient guarantee for future instalments. Time and again they have requested the authorities not to insist on the full payment of the money as a condition precedent to their release. However these representations have been of no value. The result is that the workers have to spend full two years even after they have been certified to be fit for release.

These grievances and the failure of the management to liberalise their administration were sufficient to create deep-seated resentment and indignation among the inmates. But even these do not finish the tale of woes. Added to this is the question of those who are employed in the stone quarries These persons who are forcibly made to work in the quarries do not get sufficient return of all the hard-work they have to put in. You will be surprised to know that their wages hardly amount to a rupee in a week. Out of this sum they have to pay a big part towards supervising expenses. The work is extremely hard and is often beyond the physical capacity of these semi-starved workers. And yet failure to finish the job or a request to be transferred to some other work is punished by or lock up. No weekly holiday is allowed and if a man is forced to absent himself on account of ill-health he is punished for avoiding work. The same treatment is found in connection with the Municipal workers, who also are not allowed a weekly holiday.

The present situation is largely due to this treatment of the quarry workers and centres round the question of wage-increase. It is absolutely impossible to live on this scandalous wage. It is impossible to find words strong enough to condemn an administration which deprives thousands of their personal liberty for being criminals and then refuse to provide them with means of livelihood to maintain themselves.

Under these circumstances it was but natural that the inmate like other workers should turn to the Workers' Union and the Local Congress Committee.

I, therefore, respectfully submit to you the following demands for immediate redress:—

(1) Stoppage of quarry work; failing that minimum wage in the quarry to be rupees 2 per week, weekly holiday for quarry and Municipal workers.

(2) Return of the persons transferred.

(3) Punishment by separation of parents from children or husband from wife to be stopped.

(4) Inmates to be allowed to remain out of the camp till 9 p.m.

(5) Freedom to join working-class and other organisations.

(6) Drastic curtailment of the powers of the Supervising Officials.

(7) Full payment of release money not to make a condition precedent to release.

(8) Assurance to repeal or drastically alter the "Criminal Tribes Act."

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AS A QUICK ENERGISER— DRINK

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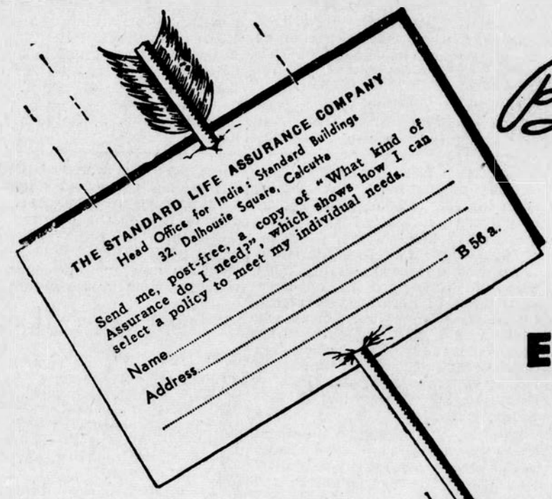

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Eros Theatre And Liquor Licence

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with great interest, and also with a certain amount of apprehension, the article in your issue of to-day.

In the first place on what authority has your paper the right to make statements as to what the Excise Department will or will not do on the question of either new or existing licences, which are obviously "views" and not facts? There are a certain number of people in every community who, if they do not like any particular thing, will move heaven and earth to see that no one else gets it and I cannot allow your statements to be accepted by your readers as facts.

In the second place especially taking into account that two new applications are coming forward which will be viewed as test cases I cannot see why you should make disparaging comment "before" these applications are heard. I must give full credit to the Advisory Committee of the Excise Department of knowing their own business and considering any applications according to their separate merits. If it is your intention to jeopardise certain future applications, then your policy will let you down. Even newspapers cannot expect sane public bodies to work to their instructions I am not concerned with some parts of your article but I must say that some of your "statements" should never have been made. Surely it is the duty of the Excise Department to tell their objections or recommendations at the proper time, and without your announcing the verdict before the case is over. After these licences have been issued or refused then comment by all means.

A little point which is quite relevant is—that licences are held in Bombay which are not being operated and the licensees are offering the transfers of these at fabulous prices. Even existing licences which are being operated are also being offered at the same ridiculous prices. What a state of affairs which you are perhaps unwittingly helping. In our own particular case I would explain to you that we are offering a definite amenity to Bombay, and not a means by which poor people are being made poorer by drink. Revenue is brought in by people who can afford to spend money, and surely this method is to the benefit of the community, to which I feel sure you will agree

I apologise for taking up so much of your valuable space which might have been used for opposition purposes, but nevertheless in fairness to everyone I am quite sure you will publish this letter.—Yours, etc.,

NEWMAN CROFT,
Manager.
The Eros Theatre.
Bombay, Sept. 14.

Railway Concessions

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is a strange fact that whereas the E. I. and N. W. Railways and other Railways in upper India issue concession rate return tickets available for varying periods usually 30 days all round the year, the B. B. and C. I. and the G.I. P. Railways do not offer any such attractive terms to encourage traffic despite their high passenger rates. The G.I.P. Railway, however, do issue concession rate return tickets from and to Cawnpore, Jubbulpore Nagpur and a few other stations but only to and from Bombay. These tickets are available for return within thirty days. No such rates, however, apply to Agra or Delhi, for some unknown reason though Cawnpore is about the same distance from Bombay as Delhi. Perhaps it is due to some arrangement with the competing railway the B. B. and C. I. Railway. But this is hardly fair and equitable to the travelling public and should soon be set right—it is virtually "unreasonble preference" given to one province over another.

The E. I. Railway besides issue Durga Pujah concessions on very liberal terms for return journeys available for 6 weeks or more in October and November every year.

The Dusseran holiday falls this year on October 14th next, and Divali Holidays from 1st to 5th November. Courts and schools and colleges close for the October vacations from October 13, to November 7. Bombay is notoriously hot in October when most people would like to go out, but return by the end of the first week in November, when Bombay becomes pleasant again. If the usual Divali concessions are applied only from about 25th October and made available for return journey upto 14th November—10 days before and after Divali. They would not be so much appreciated as the usual concessions being made applicable from 13th October and made available for return journeys upto 6th November or so. These would undoubtedly attract more traffic. It is to be hoped that both the local railways will take up the suggestion. The present go-ahead General Traffic Manageer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mr. Aldous will, it is confidently hoped, seriously consider it.—Yours etc.,

CITIZEN.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Trusts Registration Act

N. T. DESAI appeals to the Bombay Government to bring into force the Trusts' Registration Act without any further delay, with a view to ensure the safe management of all public charities.

Asthma Specific

The Manager of the Chitrakut Sevashram (Chitrakut, District Banda), informs that arrangements are being made as usual to distribute their famous Asthma specific free on the coming Sarat Purnima (full moon day) at Chitrakut.

Another Cure

A PRASAD informs the public that arrangements have been made by the Rajasaheb of Rehwa at his residence at Barnapur (Oudh) to distribute the Asthma cure free on Sarad Purnima night (19th October).

Worli Chawls

TENANT suggests that the Worli Chawls would prove popular if electric light is provided there, and also if Worli is connected with the city by a tram extension. The present bus service is too costly for poor people.

Union Of Democracy

DEMOCRACY SUPPORTER suggests the formation of an independent Union of Democracy for the uplift and defence of genuine democracy in India and elsewhere. Such a Union might also be helpful in organising support for the Spanish Government.

Sunkeri Parish Complaint

The Parishioners of Sunkeri Church appeal to H. E. the Arch-Bishop of Goa to sympathetically consider the representation that has been made to him regarding the Vicar of Sunkeri.

Noise!

Y. N. P. CHATURVEDI complains against the incessant noise created in the Kalbadevi and Bhuleshwar localities "where the so-called 'Ary-Bharat' machinery—a singer machine product of the imitation embroidery is working day and night."

Government And Railway Contracts

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There has arisen of late quite a crop of cases by or against the Secretary of State in which the defence of want of a formal written contract is freely taken by either party. A majority of these cases concern the Railway administration. It is high time Government gave a thought to these matters since serious repercussions are sure to follow sooner or later. Repudiations of contracts by persons dealing with the Government will involve them in heavy losses. Moreover, the Government stand to suffer in their prestige. Every document to which they are a party will be carefully scanned and subjected to close scrutiny at the hands of lawyers thus causing delay and interference with the smooth flow of every day administration in their various departments. One cannot blind oneself to the moral effect of the adoption of such a defence by the Government on the public. The illiterate contractors who deal with the railway and other departments of the Government little understand the intricacies of law and trust to the officers on the spot to guide them and properly protect their interest. The adoption of such a defence would seriously reflect not only on the Government but also on the officers and the public would be hesitant and cautious in dealing with them. The Government would, therefore, do well to waive such defences which would put their officers in serious predicament and fight the cases on their merits. Will the Government and the Railway Administration in particular take a note of this?—Yours etc.

"TRUTH".

Doctors And Their Patients

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I had on some occasions to consult some of the best and eminent doctors of this city holding the degrees of F.R.C.S., M.D., etc. At each time I went to their consulting rooms, I had to wait for hours together. As I am staying 8 miles from the Fort area, I requested the doctor, who is an M.D., to give me an appointment for the next time so that I might not have to wait for a long time. The doctor gave me an appointment for the next turn at 5-45 p.m. I went there at 5-30 p.m. The doctor called in (at his consulting room) at exactly 5-45 p.m., so that I thought that according to the appointment he would take me up first. At this time the room was crowded with about 20 patients. He came out of the room, looked at the patients all round, and then called in a patient whom I knew to be a rich man, having a motor car and his own bungalow. After he was examined, the doctor came out again, looked here and there, and then picked out a lady, and she was taken in the room as the second patient. After examining her for about twenty minutes, he again came out, cast his glance at the waiting patients and took a third patient in his room. The latter two patients were also rich ladies of well-to-do family. When the examination of this third patient was over it was 6-45 p.m. So when the last patient came out, I told the doctor that I had come by appointment which was at 5-45 p.m., and I had been waiting for the last one hour. He told me to wait for five or ten minutes more, which I did. Since then three or four other patients were taken in the room, but I was not called in, although the first appointment was given to me. The time was now 8-15 p.m. I still waited and I was called in exactly at 8-45 p.m. in the room.

The object of my writing this letter is to show how long the patients are made to wait for a considerable length of time,—although an appointment was given to me at 5-45 p.m. The patients who are rich and well-to-do are given preference, although they may not even have come by appointment. Take the instance of an English or German doctor. They would call you in at the exact appointed hour, no matter if a rich patient had to wait for a long time. But not a few of these Indian doctors, who are charging Rs. 10/ at their consultation rooms, do not care at all even in a patient has to wait for hours together. I had met with this experience on three occasions, and being disgusted with this sort of treatment, I left these Indian doctors and consulted the German doctors who are so keen in their appointment. I think many of your readers must have got the same experience, and I have to request you to keep your columns open if other readers of your paper have experienced the same treatment as I got.—Yours, etc.,

A DISGUSTED PATIENT.
Sept. 13.

Possibilities Of Retrenchment

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I request you to kindly publish this in your paper. The present Ministry is trying to reduce the expenditure of several Government Departments without impairing the quality and quantity of work done by them. They have the Thomas Committee's Report, which will give them some recommendations of retrenchment in several directions. Over and above that they may inquire of all Departments as to which posts were newly created for each of the offices under them or were transferred from other Departments. Some times posts were kept in abeyance in subordinate offices for some time to show some saving and were then transferred to the head-offices. In some offices some posts from the subordinate cadre were raised to the higher cadre and the then incumbents began to draw higher pay. A large number of such changes were made after 1914. I would cite instances from two Departments viz. Educational and Revenue Depts. Every Collector's Office had a Head-Clerk (H. C.) in the subordinate cadre, whose average pay was about Rs. 130 p.m. These posts of H. C.'s were raised to the cadre of the Mamlatdars and the average pay of the post was then to Rs. 260 p.m. There are in all 19 Districts in the Presidency so the nett annual extra expenditure for these 19 posts comes to a little less than Rs. 30,000. This sum does not include their increased pension contribution and Travelling allowances (T. A.) which would amount to a little over Rs. 10,000. If these H. C.'s are again put in the cadre in which they were before, the work would not suffer and Government will save a big sum. At that time provision was made for Personal Assistants to Collectors, and the total average pay, T. A., etc. to these 19 P. A.'s amounted to about Rs. 2 lacs. These posts of P. A.'s are held in abeyance, but they should not be revived in future. The Commissioner's office have two posts of the D. D. C.'s cadre but formerly there was only one post. This additional post can be safely converted to the cadre of the senior Mamlatdars with higher T. A. and the saving to Government will be about Rs. 20,000.

Now I take the Educational Department. This Department has unnecessarily created a new Division viz. the Bombay Division (B. D.). This has forced Government to appoint one E. I. B. D., one P. A. to him and a separate office. The total cost to Government for this luxury comes to Rs. 25,000. This does not include the T. A. and Bombay Allowance. If the original four divisions were revived the saving to the Government will not be less than Rs. 30,000. Then there is the D. P. I.'s office, which requires to be overhauled. After 1921 old posts of lower cadre were raised to the higher cadre and now there are two posts of the B. E. S. class 1 and four posts of the B. E. S. class 2, instead of one in class 1 and one in class 2. The men in subordinate grade were raised to higher cadre, and a new post in Class 1 was created. But this costs Government Rs. 20,000 and little more. Then there is the post of the D. E. I. Visual Instruction. It is a post with very little work. The officer goes to each division every two years, and as he had not enough he is asked to give some lessons in the Training College. The cost of this absolutely redundent office including the officer, one clerk and two peons, comes to Rs. 8,000.

If these two Depts. can enable Government to save more than a lac of rupees, such an inquiry in other Departments will enable them to save several lacs of rupees. I shall refer to other Departments and Branches in my second article as this one is getting too long.—Yours, etc.,

SERVICE.

A Lumley Anecdote

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—"Cyclopaedia of Religions and Moral Anecdotes" by (Rev. Thomas Fuller) relates an amusing story of ancestral pride in a relative of the Earl of Scarborough who lived in the seventeenth century, which will greatly interest your readers, in particular Sir Roger Lumley, Bombay's new Governor, who also is a relative of the (present) Earl of Scarborough and a descendant of the seventeenth century Earl. The anecdote reads:

"King James I. in his progress into England was entertained at Lumley Castle, the seat of the Earl of Scarborough. A relative of the noble Earl was very proud in showing and explaining to His Majesty an immensely large geneological line of the family, the pedigree he carried back rather farther than the greatest strength of credulity would allow. 'In good faith man', says the King, 'it may be they are very true, but I did na'ken before that Adam's name was Lumley".—Yours etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN.

DEBT CONCILIATION MACHINERY

Pressing Need Of The Hour

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Sept. 15.

Mr Siwaswamy Iyer, Member Servants of India Society, Madras, who is on a tour of India in connection with an enquiry about working the Debt Conciliation Acts is now in Nagpur. He has so far visited Narsingpur and Chhindwara and studied the working of the Boards there. He will shortly proceed to Amraoti.

In the course of an interview, Mr. Siwaswamy said he felt after watching the working of the Boards that the creation of an agency which will provide credit for debtors, whose credit was affected by the working of the Acts was the pressing need of the hour.

Bengal Council President And Ministers

CALCUTTA: September 15

That Ministers who are not members of the Council (Upper House) are precluded from opposing a closure motion but have right under section 64 of the Government of India Act to ask for a division and also to demand closure, was the ruling given by Mr. S. C. Mitra, President, in the Bengal Council with regard to a point of order raised in that House yesterday.—United Press.

ANGLO-IRISH RELATIONS

Need Of Economic Treaty

The establishment in London of a small publicity bureau to supply the people of Britain with news of Ireland was suggested by Mr. Wilfred Roberts, Liberal M.P. for North Cumberland, in an interview with an Irish Press reporter.

A great cause of misunderstanding between the two peoples said Mr. Roberts, is the fact that the British only heard one side of present-day Anglo-Irish disputes

A striking example of this, he said, was in connection with the Land Annuities trouble. The people of Britain had only heard the case presented by Mr. J. H. Thomas; they had not heard the Irish side.

Since the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921, Mr. Roberts continued, very little about Ireland was to be seen in British newspapers and the younger generation, consequently, knew nothing about the country

"I think it a great pity that more is not known across the water about your very interesting industrial and social legislation."

Mr. Roberts said that there was no prejudice against this country in England except, perhaps, in extreme Conservative circles.

The average Englishman would, he added, welcome a settlement of all outstanding differences. In his constituency the first result of the economic war had been to throw about 600 miners out of work.

Mr. Roberts said that the question of Partition presented grave problems. He felt that in the present atmosphere little could be affected. As a preliminary to the ending of that situation an economic treaty, he feit, would have to be achieved between the Free State and Britain.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

by the Council and now given assent to by the Governor-General.

The Council accepted the motion of Sir Jagdish Pershad to elect a successor to Mr. B. K. Basu on the Standing Committee for Emigration.

Mr. Dow moved a resolution on the Wedgwood Report, a discussion on which will take place on a date to be announced later.

The Council rose till to-morrow when non-official resolutions will be discussed.—A.P.

DRAIN OF FRONTIER OPERATIONS

Statement In Council Of State

SIMLA: September 14.

The autumn session of the Council of State commenced today with Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, President, in the chair The following took their seats in the Council: Mr. R. M. Maxwell, the Home Member; Mr. A. J. Raisman, Finance Secretary; Mr. H. Dow, Commerce Secretary; Sir A. P. Patro, Mr. G. Narainswamy Chetty, Mr. S. K. Roy Choudhari, Mr. A. K. Das and Kunwar Haji Ismail Ali Khan

At the outset the President congratulated the Council on the nomination of Mr. Maxwell, the third Executive Councillor, who, he felt, was sure to add to the prestige and usefulness of the Council.

COST OF FRONTIER OPERATION

The question hour was fully occupied. Out of a list containing 151 questions, about forty were answered to-day.

The Commander-in-Chief informed Mr. Hossain Imam that the extra cost of the Frontier operations undertaken during the last four financial years was: in 1933-34 Rs. 34,00,000; 1934-35 nil; 1935-36 Rs. 39,76,000; 1936-37 Rs. 39,95,000. As regards the present Torikhel operations there were still many uncertain factors in the accounts and no figures regarding the expenditure incurred could be given at present.

As regards the troops despatched to the Far East, the Commander-in-Chief informed Kunwar Shanker Roy Choudhary that one Indian infantry battalion had been sent to Hongkong for internal security duties. Its composition and strength was 663 men composed of as follows:—British officers 6 (this includes one medical officer of the I.M.S.); King's Commissioned Indian Officer one; Indian Commissioned Officers six; Viceroy's Commissioned officers 13, (this includes one Sub-Assistant Surgeon); Indian Warrant Officers two; Indian other ranks 635. In addition, the unit was accompanied by 72 followers. The class and composition of the unit was as follows:—Rajputana Jats, Rajputana Rajputs and Punjabi Mussalmans. The House was informed that the cost of these troops would be defrayed by the British Government from the time they left.

JAPANESE SHIPS IN INDIAN COASTAL WATERS

Mr Dow told Yuvraj Dutta Singh that there had been incursions of foreign, mainly, Japanese, shippings into the Indian coastal waters. Such incursions, however, were not legally barred at present but the Government had the whole question under active consideration and they had no intention of allowing such intrusions to become a menace to Indian and British shipping. The Government maintained no separate statistics, but instances of such intrusion, if of a serious nature, would naturally be brought to the notice of the Government by Indian or British interests, which were adversely affected. The question of recording separately the foreign tonnage actually engaged in coastal trade was being considered.

On the motion of the President, Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, the Council of State decided to send condolatory messages to the families of Mr. B. K. Basu and Mr. J. C. Bannerji, who died recently and were members of the Council of State.

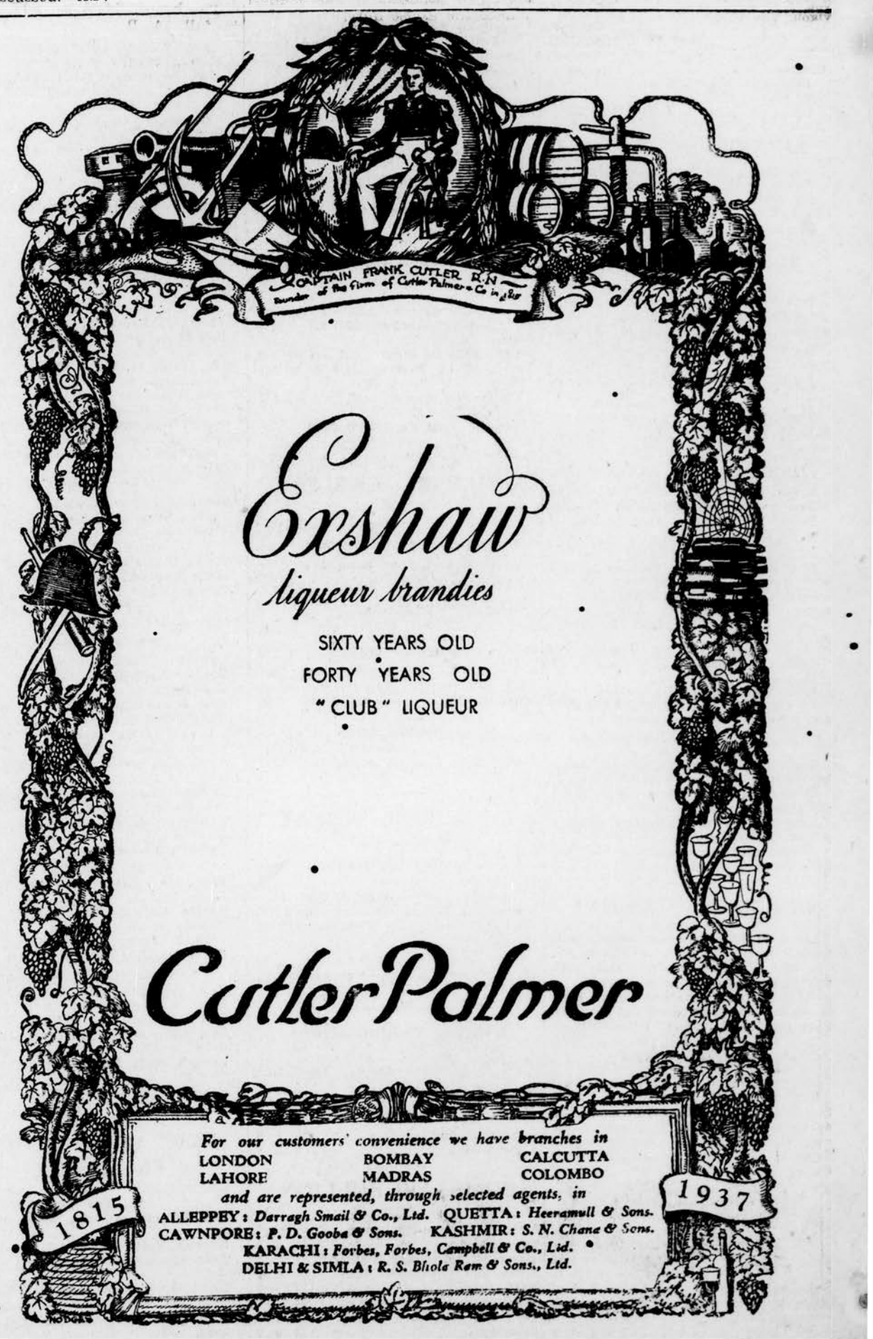
The Chair announced that the following would form the panel of Chairmen:—Sir Phiroze Sethna, Rai Bahadur Lala Ramsarandas, Sir David Devadass and Mr. Saiyad Mahamad Padshah. The following would constitute the Committee on Petitions:—Raja Charanjitsingh (Chairman), Pandit Prakash Narain Sapru, Sir K. Ramunni Menon, Mr. Parker, Mr. N. N. Sinha, Sir Jagdish Pershad and Sir Guthrie Russell.

The Commander-in-Chief laid on the table of the House information promised during the last session of the Council.

Mr. Raisman laid on the table of the House copies of agreements between the Reserve Bank and the Governments of Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, Orissa, the Central Provinces, Sind and Assam and also copy of a supplementary agreement between the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank of India.

The Secretary laid on the table the Bills passed by the Assembly and announced to the Council the list of Bills which had been passed

(Continued in Col. 5.)


CAPTAIN FRANK CUTLER R.N.
Member of the Firm of Cutler Palmer & Co. in 1815
Exshaw
liqueur brandies
SIXTY YEARS OLD
FORTY YEARS OLD
"CLUB" LIQUEUR
Cutler Palmer
For our customers' convenience we have branches in
LONDON BOMBAY CALCUTTA
LAHORE MADRAS COLOMBO
and are represented, through selected agents, in
ALLEPPEY: Darragh Smail & Co., Ltd. QUETTA: Heeramull & Sons.
CAWNPORE: P. D. Gooba & Sons. KASHMIR: S. N. Chane & Sons.
KARACHI: Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.
DELHI & SIMLA: R. S. Bhola Ram & Sons., Ltd.
1815
1937

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 9 POINTS UP

Gold And Wheat Firm But Silver Steady

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

On Wednesday franc was severely marked down.

N. Y. COTTON FIRM.

New York cotton was firm on trade and foreign buying.

GOLD FIRM.

London gold was firm and silver was steady.

WHEAT FIRM.

Wheat was firm. Base metals were steady.

SECURITIES STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange was fairly active on better demand but business continued small. Giltedged securities kept steady on continued support.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1937
New York, Sept. 15.

Previous closing	8.81
To-day's opening	8.90
Difference	+.09
To-day's closing	8.90
Difference	+.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938
Liverpool, Sept. 15.

Previous closing	5.21
To-day's opening	5.19
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	5.25
Difference	+.04

BROACH EXPECTATION
New April May Rs. 184-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 15.

Cotton displayed brighter sentiment on improved foreign buying with better business in the new crop while the steadier tone of other markets also contributed to steadiness.

Operations in December began at 8.90 i.e. 9 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying influenced by better outside markets but the buying was not aggressive with favourable weekly weather checking further advance with December ruling at 8.91.

New York cotton finally closed at 8.90 with a rise of 9 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 15.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (8.81/8.80) 9.00/9.98
October (8.77/8.76) 8.93/8.90
December (8.81/8.81) 8.97/8.97

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

American October (5.11) 5.14
American December (5.15) 5.18
Sakels November (7.07) 7.15
Sakels January (7.23) 7.32

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 183-12 and Rs. 184-8 at night. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 184-12.

LONDON MARKET

London, Sept. 15.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA
Indian Pekoe (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-6) 2-6
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-8 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-8 3/4

RUBBER
New Crop September October (£20 1/2 sellers) £20 3/8 paid and sellers.
Dunlop September (£22 3/4) £22 3/4 sellers
Lightning September (£21 1/2) £21 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER
Spot (9 3/8 buyers) 9 1/8 value
Forward July September (9 1/2 paid and buyers) 9 1/4 paid and sellers

LINSEED
Castorseed Bombay September October (£14 15/16 sellers) £14 7/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata September (£13 1/4 (£15 1/8) £15 3/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata September (£13 3/8 sellers £13 5/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal October (£12 7/8 sellers) £12 15/16 sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 104 7/8 and December 104 5/8. The market displayed considerable activity to-day following adverse crop reports from Argentine and better sales to United Kingdom overnight together with reports of increase in freights.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 15.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.03 3/4 Prices kept steady on scattered outside enquiry for manitobas but later the demand slowed down following easiness abroad with the price falling to 1.03 1/4.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

	Bombay, Sept 15. May 1938 Rs. a. p.	Sept 1937 Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8 0 6	8 3 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 0 6	8 3 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8 0 6	8 3 6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	3 1 3	8 4 6

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, Sept. 15.

Previous closing	4.95
To-day's opening	4.94 3/4
To-day's closing	4.94 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.
London, Sept. 15.

Previous closing	4.95.12
To-day's opening	4.94.95
To-day's closing	4.94.85

FRANC RATE
London, Sept. 15.

Previous closing	138.78
To-day's opening	138.81
To-day's closing	146.00

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 15.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94.95 and then weakened to 4.94.81 on some scattered but subsequently the rate developing steadier tendency.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.94.85.

Franc opened at 138.81 and then rapidly weakened due to lack of official support the rate easing to 143.00.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 146.00.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-8 1/8) 1-8 1/8
Paris on Bombay (10.463) 10.743
New York on Bombay (37.41) 37.42
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan (94.14) 94.00
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/8) 1-2 3/8
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£264 buyers £264 1/2 sellers. Steady) £264 3/8 buyers £264 5/8 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£21 1/4 buyers £21 5/16 sellers. Easy) £21 1/8 buyers £21 3/16 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£62 to £62 1/2) £61 to £62
Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) 107-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept. 15.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Speculators sold. America bought. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER
London, Sept. 15.

Spot	19 15/16d.	19 15/16d.
Forward	19 13/16d.	19 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD
London, Sept. 15.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-3 1/2) £7-0-6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

Liverpool Wheat October closed at 105 1/2 as against the previous closing 104 7/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Wheat September	5 4 3
Wheat January	5 -0 0
Wheat May	5 5 3
Linseed September	8 2 6
Linseed May	8 0 6

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Silver ready	51 5 0
Silver 1st settlement Bhadarva	51 5 0
Silver 2nd settlement Asho	51 6 6
Gold ready	34 13 0
Gold 1st settlement Bhadarva	34 13 0
Gold 2nd settlement Asho	34 12 0
Sovereigns	22 3 0

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 15.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 97-0-6 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was Rs. 97. The market was quietly steady.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	97 0 0
Highest	97 1 0
Lowest	97 0 0
Closing	97 0 0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 15.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £91 3/8 as against the previous closing at £91 1/4.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 15.
2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Loan (£97 3/4) £97 3/4
3 per cent Indian (£91 1/2) £91 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115) £115
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS
5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£108) £107 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS
2 1/2 per cent Consols (£73 5/8) £73 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£99 3/8) £99 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£108 1/4) £106 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 5/8) £110 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 3/8) £100 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 3/4) £107 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 15.
2-30 p.m.

Foreign bonds were steady to firm. Otherwise markets were generally very dull and easier owing to the lack of fresh support. Home industrials were especially easy.

INDUSTRIALS
Standard Motors (156-3) 153-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (66-7 1/2) 66-7 1/2
Hydro Electric (£7) £6 5/8
Musical Industries (19-6) 19-6
Princhin Johnson (41-9) 41-9
Imperial Chemical (38-3) 38-3
Woolsworth Ordinary (69-6) 69-6
Realisation 1930 (£91) £93 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (33-7 1/2) 33-3
Unilever Ordinary (39-7 1/2) 39-7 1/2
Ford Motors (25-6) 26-10 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£77 1/2) £77 1/2
British American Tobacco (113-9) 113-1 1/2
Carrears A (£8 3/8) £8 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (148-9) 147-6
P and O S N Company Deferred (29-9) 29-9
Distillers (106-0) 104-4 1/2
Bradfords Dyers (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
British Celanese (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
. and P Coates Ordinary (45-9) 45-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (52-10 1/2) 52-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-1 1/2) 9-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (29-0) 29-0
Inter Nickels (£53) £56 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (77-6) 77-6
Tata Steel Preference (£105 1/2) £105 1/4

TEA SHARES
Assam Company (22-0) 22-0
Donaro Teas (47-0) 47-0
Empire of India (32-6) 32-6

RUBBER SHARES
Anglo Dutch Rubber (38-3) 38-3
Gula Kelampong (37-6) 37-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (37-0) 37-6

JUTE SHARES
Barnagore (£10) £10

MINING SHARES
Nandydrug (52-6) 52-6
Burma Corporation (17-0) 17-0
Rio Tintos (£19 3/4 £20
East Rand Proprietors (58-9) 58-9
Rand Mines (£6 7/8) £7 1/8

MINE SHARES
Crown Mines (£12 7/8) £12 7/8
Association Portland Cements (89-6) 89-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (115-3) 115-0
Sub Nigel (£10 1/4) £10 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (29-1 1/2) 30-0
Union Corporation (£8) £8

OIL SHARES
Venezuela Persian (47-6) 46-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (83-1 1/2) 81-10 1/2
Burma Oil (125-7 1/2) 123-1 1/2
Musical Eagle (14-3) 14-3
Shell Transport (105-0) 103-9
Royal Dutch (£44 1/2) £44 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES
Great Western (£63 1/2) £63 1/2
L an S Ordinary (£31 1/4) £31
L N E R Defd (£5) £4 7/8
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£21 3/4) £21 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£125 1/2) £125 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£80 1/2) £80 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 15.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motor (dol 50 1/8) dol 50 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 50) dol 49 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 95 1/2) dol 94 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 126) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE ERRATIC

Sharp Break In Franc

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Sept. 15.

The Stock Exchange was unsettled and erratic, leaders of some sections were somewhat severely marked down, particularly industrials. Giltedged securities closed firm. Foreigners were again better, especially Brazilians. Rubbers were comparatively steady. Minings were neglected in view of Johannesburg holiday.

Franc weakened sharply in terms of sterling to-day closing at 146.00 compared with 138.78 last night. Market was extremely nervous, only absorbing small lines, nevertheless the aggregate turnover was quite considerable.

Wall Street opened irregular.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Further Advance In Coals

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15

Jutes ruled steady but unchanged and only limited business took place. In coals almost all first class popular stocks recorded further advance over yesterday's prices and large volume of business resulted. Teas continued to rule firm. In miscellaneous Indian irons were steadier, again. Consolidated tins also firmed up at yesterday's level. Burmas and British India corporation ordy were enquired at steady prices. Burn and company ordy recorded sharp advances over last quotations. Government securities were quiet but steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and a half per cent paper 97/1; five per cent loan 1939/44 105/9 small lot; three per cent U.P. 1961/66 97.

Banks:—Reserve Bank 125.

Railways:—Katakhal Lala Bazar 93 small lot; Shahdara (Delhi) Shaharanpur 141.

Cottons:—Elgin Mills ordy 128; Kesoram 8/4; Muir Mills ordy 287/8.

Coals:—Aldih 5/1; Amalgamated 28/5; Bansra 5/14; Bengal 372; Bhalgora 5/15; Burra Dhemo 6/5; Bengal Giridih 2/13; Bengal Nagpur 33; Bokaro and Ramgur 20/6 cum div; Burrakur 18/2; Central Kurkend 13/12; Churulia 2/6; Deoli 9/3; Dhemo Main 14/9; East Indian 28; Equitable 43/10; Ghusick and Muslia 4/14; Hurriladih 19; Jainty Central 1/15; Kalapahari 17/4; Katras Jherriah 27/8; Khas Kajora 14/4; Kuardi 2/1; Mundulpore 12/2; Nazira 11, New Bansdeopur 13/4; New Beerbhoom 19/6; New Manbhoom 47; New Tetturya 5/2; North Damuda 8/6; Raneegunge 40/2; Ondal 11; Parasea 2/4; Samla 3/2; Searsole 6; Seebpore 22/8 premium; Singaran A. 1/10; South Karanpura 8/14; Standard 36/8; Talcher 2/13; Union 24/8; ex div; small odd lot; West Jamuria 33/10.

Jutes:—Alliance 227; Belvedere 340; Birla 20/6; Howrah 52/6; India 33 small odd lot; Kamarhatty 510; Nuddea 44 odd lot; Reliance 63/8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 11/9; Consolidated tin 9/8; Indian copper 3/7; Rhodesia copper 2/11; Tavoy tin 3/8; Agra electric 155; Benares 16/12; Patna electric 18/8; U.P. electric 215; Bengal telephone ordy 23/6 small lot; Burn and Company ordy 329; Hukumchand electric 13; do. defd 3/10; Indian iron 52 cum div; Steel corporation ordy 8/10; Bararee Coke 19; British India Corporation ordy 4/5, Indian cables 17/4; British Burma petrol 6/2; Midnapore Zemindary 92 small lots.

Sugars:—Balrampore 11/6 ex div; Carew and Company 16.

Teas:—Eastern Cachar 11/4; Jutlibari 17/4; Ledo 2/3; Sarugaon 12/6.

Debentures:—Four per cent 1938/38 Calcutta Municipal 101/4 small odd lot; four per cent 1909/39 Calcutta Municipal 101/12 small odd lot; four per cent 1912/'2 Calcutta Municipal 103/12 small odd lot.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

Ahmedabad, Sept. 15.

Following are to-day's closing quotations:—

Aryoday Spinning	200	0	
Calico	650	0	0
Gujarat Cotton	20	0	0
Jubilee	241	14	0
Bharatkhand cotton	30	0	0
Marsdan	111	4	0
Motilal Hirabhai	60	0	0
Monogram	78	12	0

DAYANAND AYURVEDIC COLLEGE

Students Demand Removal Of Principal

LAHORE: September 15.

Students of the Dayanand Ayurvedic College, numbering about 200, declared a strike today. It appears that due to certain difference between the Principal and the Vice-Principal of the College, the latter submitted his resignation yesterday. As soon as the students learnt about the resignation, they declared a strike in sympathy with the Vice-Principal. The strikers told the "Associated Press" that they would continue the strike until the Principal was removed. The Vice-Principal's resignation is under consideration of the Managing Committee of the College.—A. P.

2 YEARS JAIL

For Threatening Public Prosecutor

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Sudhirkumar Dutt was sentenced to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to two years rigorous imprisonment on two charges under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act. He was charged with being in possession of proscribed books and also with having written a threatening letter to the Public Prosecutor who was conducting a Communist case before the Special Magistrate.—A. P.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 10th day of September 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES—

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	30,85,22,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	178,45,89,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	3,78,59,000
Total Notes issued	213,09,70,000
Total Liabilities	213,09,70,000

ASSETS—

	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	80,30,70,000
Total of A.	124,72,21,000
B. Rupee Coin	60,99,04,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	27,38,45,000
International Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	Nil.
Total Assets	213,09,70,000

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on 10th September 1937.

LIABILITIES—

	Rs.
Capital paid	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits—	
(a) Government*	11,28,47,000
(b) Banks	30,26,46,000
(c) Others	59,02,000
Bills Payable	6,89,000
Other Liabilities	96,83,000
Rupees	53,17,67,000

*Includes £.32,700 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee

ASSETS.—

Notes:—

	Rs.
(a) Legal Tender in India	30,84,57,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	65,000
Rupee Coin	6,28,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,56,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	Nil
(b) External	Nil
(c) Govt. of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	13,49,52,000
Loans and Advances to the Govt. 4	Nil
Other Loans and Advances	21,41,000
Investments	7,66,54,000
Other Assets	85,14,000
Rupees	53,17,67,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

LINSEED OUTLOOK

Messrs. E. S. Schwabach and Co., write:—

Due to the drought in the Argentina a considerable reduction is expected in the acreage harvested. Last year 7,435,000 acres were seeded from which a linseed crop of 1,850,000 tons resulted. Some estimates put this year's acreage reduction at around 15 per cent which would make this year's acreage about 6,500,000 which is equal to the average of the last five years. The average crop of the last five years was 1,580,000 tons per annum. By the end of last month the Argentina had shipped 1,366,000 tons of linseed compared with 972,000 tons last year. The total quantity still in hand has thus been reduced from 569,000 tons at the end of August 1926 to 301,000 tons on August 31st 1937. The reason for the larger shipments is the increased demand by the United States due to improved business in the paint and linoleum trades. Firmer prices for linseed oil are generally expected in coming months.

Bombay Assembly

(Continued from Page 7.)

Speaker said that since the day they took office the Services had worked with utmost loyalty and spontaneity. He had no doubt that they would continue to be so. But if there were to be conflict which he did not think would happen, he assured the House that there was no need to say which side would win. Mr. Munshi then enumerated all that had been achieved by the Congress Government since it took office.

Continuing Mr. Munshi referred to restrictive orders against Labour leaders and said that congress Government had decided to cancel restrictive orders against following persons: M. N. Misra, S. D. Khan Anantacharl, H. D. Rajah, K. C. Gupta and K. N. Joglekar (cheers).

Mr. Munshi further wanted to give the news to the House which would gladden the hearts of the members. He said that in view of an assurance given in writing by Mr. V. B. Gogate to the Home Minister that he now believed firmly in non-violence as the best policy and that it was by resorting to this policy alone that the cause of India would prosper, the Governor of Bombay with the concurrance of Sir Ernest Hotson, had been pleased to remit unconditionally, the unexpired portion of his eight years' sentence. (continued cheers both from members and galleries).

Mr. Munshi then made a statement of Government policy in regard to civil liberties.

VICTORY FOR GOVERNMENT.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar replied and as it was 5 p.m. the Speaker stopped discussion and put the demand for Administration to vote.

A division was demanded on the cut and it resulted in only 18 voting for the cut motion and 116 against. The motion was declared lost. The demand under Administration was made.

As the allotted time for budget discussion was over, the Speaker applied the guillotine and all demands were made.

The House then adjourned till 2 P. M. to-morrow.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Sept. 15.

B I S N s.s. Gogra of 3126 reg tons Capt. K S McLennan arrived from Calcutta via East and West Indian Coast Ports Cochin and Calicut with passengers coal and general cargo.

J Finlay s.s. Clan Murray of 3630 reg tons Capt F J E Loughton arrived from Fowey via Glasgow Liverpool Portsaid Suez and Aden with general cargo.

DEPARTURES

A I Oil Coy's s.s. British Resource of 4197 reg tons Capt. E E Anderson sailed for Abadan in water ballast

L Triestino s.s. Teseo of 2935 reg tons Capt G Cunarino sailed for Trieste Genoa Venice and Marseilles via Aden with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Barala of 1899 reg tons Capt E Shepherd sailed for Basra via Verawal Kathiawar Coast Ports and Karachi with passengers and local cargo

B I S N s.s. Tairea of 3756 reg tons Capt S K Baird sailed for Durban via Porebunder and East and South African Ports with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for Loading on 15-9-37.

S S Roxby (Gr. Trdg. Co.) for Europe and American Ports via Karachi and Marmagoa.

Vessels In Docks

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept. 15.

1 Tairea 3758 Durban 15-9 M M
5 Linaria 2014 Hull 23-9 Grahams T
6 C/o Melbourne 4125 Karachi 18-9 J Finlay
8 Kandelfels 4783 Karachi 16-9 L Edwards.
11 Ginyo Maru 6128 Kobe 15-9 N Y K
16 Tampa 3703 Calcutta 16-9 L Edwards

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Mikage Maru No 18 2567 Osaka 20-9 N Y Kaisha
4 Varela 1926 Busrah 16-9 M M
5 Cambay Star 320 M Coast 16-9 S Hassum
7 Ozarda 3037 Japan 22-9 M M
16 Indira 278 N F N F The New Dholera Steamship Lad.

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Lalita 283 Dholer 16-9 The New Dholera Steamship
F Alavi 2161 Jeddah 17-9 T Morrison
G Sophia Marie 677 Karachi 18-9 Merchant S N
M Vita 1955 Karachi 18-9 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Comorin 30-9-37 P and O
Carthage 16-9-37 P and O
Kaisar-i-Hind 2-10-37 P and O
Maloja 23-9-37 P and O
Moldavia 7-10-37 P and O
Strathnaver 26-9-37 P and S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Barcelona 21-9-37 Killick Nixon
FROM OSLO
Rinda 11-9-37 L Edwards
Waynegate 1-10-37 L Edwards
FROM SYDNEY
Strathaird 25-9-37 P and O
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Himalaya Maru 19-9-37 O S Kaisha
Rampura 17-9-37 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 29-9-37 L Triestino
Anyo Maru 30-9-37 N Y Kaisha
FROM HAMBURG
Weissenfels 18-9-37 L Edwards
Falkenfels 26-9-37 L Edwards
FROM TRIESTE
Fusijama 15-9-37 L Triestino
FROM NEW YORK
City of Salisbury 19-9-37 F F Campbell
Pres. Pierce 16-9-37 F F Campbell
Vichita 8-10-37 L Edwards
FROM BASRA
Vasna 18-9-37 M M
Bandra 16-9-37 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Gurna 17-9-37 M M
FROM BASSEIN
Jalaratna 14-9-37 Scindia S N
FROM RANGOON
Hatimura 11-9-37 M M
FROM DURBAN
Karanja 18-9-37 M M
FROM KARACHI
Vita 23-9-337 M M
FROM HULL
Serbind 18-9-37 James Finlay
FROM JAVA PORTS
Sembilian 18-9-37 Volkart Bros

Sailing Dates

Corfu 16-0-37 M M
Ranpura 18-9-37 M M
Strathair 25-9-37 P and O
Strathnaver 2-10-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 9-10-37 P and O
FOR SYDNEY
Maloja 23-9-37 P and O
Moldavia 7-10-37 P and O
FOR LIVERPOOL
Castalia 24-9-37 Anchor Line
City of Canterbury 25-10-37 K Nixon
FOR HAMBURG
Kendelfels 16-9-37 L Edwards
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 13-10-37 Lloyd Triestino
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 15-10-37 F F Campbell
Pres Pierce 17-9-37 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 1-10-37 F F Campbell
Pres Hayes 29-10-37 FF Campbell
FOR GENOA
Conte Bian Camano 29-9-37 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Victoria 4-10-37 L Triestino
Ozarda 22-9-37 M M
Comorin 30-9-37 P and O
Ginyo Maru 16-9-37 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 16-9-37 P and O S N
Mileage Maru No 18 20-9-37 N Y Kaisha
FOR KARACHI
Kandelfels 15-9-37 L Edwards
Makago Maru No 18 10-9-37 N Y Kaisha
City of Melbourne 18-9-37 J Finlay
Vita 18-9-37 M M
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi 17-9-37 T Morrison
FOR BASRA
Vasna 23-9-37 M M
Varela 16-9-37 M M
Bandra 22-9-37 M M
FOR DURBAN
Karanja 29-9-37 M M
Takliwa 13-10-37 M M
FOR HULL
Linaria 23-9-37 Graham's Tradg Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S C/o Melbourne 13-9-37
S S Cambay Star 14-9-37
S S Mikage Maru 15-9-37

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Sept. 15.

S S Kandelfels for New York: 25 bales old linen canvas Patel and Co.
For Alexandretta: 12 bales cotton grey yarn A Al Abdul Razzak.
For Varna: 40 bags black pepper L Vasanji.
For Burgos: 32 bags black pepper L Vasanji.
For Hamburg: 170 bags brass metal scrap The Strait Calcutta Commercial.
For Beyrouth: 10 bales cotton grey yarn A Al Abdul Razzak.
For Chios: 21 bales buffalo hides D Abraham.
For Suez: 31 bales cotton cold piece goods Fred Shohet; 25 bales cotton grey piece goods A Virji; 15 bales cotton grey yarn K Edward
For Jaffa: 15 bales cotton grey yarn A Al Abdul Razzak.
For Mersin: 50 bales cotton g yarn A E Ejel
For Portsaid: 105 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab
For Genoa: 137 bales cotton waste clean P Dass.
For Suez: 50 bales c c piece goods E D Sassoon.
For Alexandria: 50 bales grey cotton sheeting R Snantilal.
For Alexandretta: 24 bales cotton grey yarn Sassoon J David.
S S C/o Salisbury for Montreal: 45 bags niger seeds M Bhuta.
S S Mikage Maru No 18 for Osaka: 5200 bags castorseed L Dreyfus
For Kobe: 100 tons iron scrap Faiz and Co.
For Dairen: 200 bales cotton raw Langley and Co.; 350 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading; 1100 bales cotton raw N Naghsi.
S S Tempa for New York: 400 bags myrabollam J Mulchand.
For Philadelphia: 1905 bags myrabollam C Jivanlal.
S S Carthage for Hongkong: 77 bales cotton grey yarn P Mathradas.
S S Ginyo Maru for Osaka: 100 bdls sandalwood R Purshotam; 23 ton angle iron beams C Manilal; 44 tons ship plates C Manilal.
For Kobe: 52 tons scrap iron Faiz and Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Sept. 15.

S S Varsova Agents M Mackenzie and Co. from Busra: 2496 bdls wet dates; 806 bags wheats; 803 bags barley; 273 baskets hallavi dates; 80 bags hartman; 1 bdle silver coins; 24 bags sheep skins;
From Khoramsher: 50 bags attari; 150 bags poppy seeds.
From Bahrein: 1 tin pearls; 4 tins gold; 1 tin pearls and gold.
From Karachi: 4726 bags wheat; 150 bags rawa; 132 bales cotton; 216 bags wheat flour; 33 bags almond kernel; 100 bags gram chuni; 48 bags apricots; 225 bags gram flour.
S S Ogarda Agents M Mackenzie from Colombo: 10000 bags copra; 40 bales raw silk; 50 bdls mats fibre.
From Badagora: 237 bags copra.
From Moulmein: 22610 bags rice; 1662 pcs teak posts; 56865 pcs teak scantlings; 3546 pcs teak planks; 67 pcs eng. squares; 57 pcs eng. planks; 996 pcs eng. scantlings.
From Calonia: 2489 bags sulphur.
From Naples: 100 dms chloride of lime.
From Palermo: 50 csks lemon piet.
From Leghorn: 90 cases boric acid; 37 cases woollen piece goods; 172 cases rugs; 189 cases woollen and cotton rugs; 4300 pcs marble tiles, 400 bags marble dust; 1250 pcs marbles; 10463 pcs marble slates.
From Marseilles: 34 csks caustic soda.

Railway Traffic Returns

Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Railway Department has issued the following audited returns of traffic:—

Tapti Valley Rly. for June 1937 2,07,742+32,557; Increase +or Decrease —when compared with June 1936 from 1-1-37 to 30-6-37 16,13,266; Increase + or Decrease — when compared with corresponding period of previous year +1,54,114.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for June 1937 97,582+7.514; Increase + or Decrease — when compared with June 1936 from 1-1-37 to 30-6-37 6,16,486; Increase + or Decrease — when compared with corresponding period of previous year +14,614.

Guzerat Railways for June 1937 48,658+10,147; Increase + or Decrease—when compared with June 1936 from 1-4-37 to 30-6-37 1,57,797; Increase + or Decrease —when compared with corresponding period of previous year +14,577.

Central Prov. Rlys. for June 1937 46,285+3,529; Increase + or Decrease — when compared with June 1936 from 1-10-36 to 30-6-37 4,95,169; Increase + or Decrease — when corresponding period of previous year +39,146.

Madras Bhon Rly. for June 1937 16,934+609; Increase + or Decrease — when compared with June 1936 from 1-10-36 to 30-6-37 1,54,285; Increase + or Decrease — when compared with corresponding period of previous year +11,393

Sialkot Narowal Rly. for June 1937 37,197+971; Increase + or Decrease—when compared with June 1936 from 1-10-36 to 30-6-37 3,30,623; Increase + or Decrease — when compared with corresponding period of previous year +10,233.

Osaka Sampin

	Osaka, Sept 15
November	241.50+250
December	239.50+140
January	239.10+90

WOOL SALES

London, Sept. 15.

The absence of Japanese buying and the recent Australian sales were reflected here in bidding although the market was active considerably below sellers ideas of 5 to 15 per cent below last series close.

Greasy lower 1-0
Greasy higher 1-11 1/2
Scoured lower 1-3
Scoured higher 2-6

Domestic And Foreign Trade Buying In New York Cotton

LATER INCREASED HEDGE SELLING

Markets More Two-Sided But Weather Clearing

Bombay, Sept 15

The New York cotton market rose on inter alia Bombay and Liverpool buying. A show of resistance at previous day's decline and a steadier tone of the market generally tended to restore confidence and offset the effect of continued favourable weather.

Present prices are not far from the bottom but clearing weather will increase crop movement and hedge selling and we believe buyers will do well by waiting.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened steady and advanced on domestic and foreign trade buying and short covering. Trade was a good buyer of near months with October particularly firm. Prices thereafter reached partially on increased hedge selling and less active offtake.

At the opening December was one point down at 8.76 which was the lowest level. Under improved demand prices advanced 14 points from the opening level and December was quoted 8.90 which was the highest level reached at noon. Later on there was increased selling prices reacted and the market closed at a rise of 3 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices gained 5 points at 9.06c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 1 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.88c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with January 5.19. There was Bombay straddle buying and investment buying of distants which met with hedging. Later on there was trade and investment buying which met considerable Bombay selling, hedging and straddle selling. The market closed at a net decline of 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 5.31d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton ring was fairly steady, Sakels closed at a decline of 2 points and Uppers futures closed unchanged to one point up.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was weak on increased selling. Sakels futures declined 15 to 20 points and Ashmouni futures closed 13 to 20 points lower.

FAR-EASTERN SITUATION

A Liverpool firm writes:

Various rumours have been afloat with regard to the figure of 9 cents being definitely decided upon in connection with the promised loan to the farmers. However, that it has actually been fixed is officially denied, but most seem to believe that the aforementioned figure is very likely. Politicians have apparently been striving to induce the Administration to grant a 10 cent figure, but even in this biased quarter it is at last being realised that such a programme will not only be most uneconomic but will frustrate the natural desire of the grower, as well as the United States Government, to recapture markets, a considerable portion of which has been lost. We are definitely of the opinion that those guiding the Agricultural policy of the United States are most anxious not to have to absorb any substantial part of the crop by means of this loan, but if the 9 cent basis is eventually determined upon and announced, it seems to us quite likely that, given a full yield, the Government will again have to carry quite a heavy amount of stock. Some think that if the crop promises to be fully maintained, and values decline further, the level would be even lower than 9 cents, though the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wallace, is reported to have expressed the view recently that he is still in favour of this figure. Anyway, the delay in the announcement of the details is disturbing and is restricting business. One of the last acts of Congress before it adjourned was to pass a Bill authorising heavy payments to be made to those farmers who agreed to be bound by the crop control policy which, it is understood, will be brought into being for next season. This payment takes the form, in great measure, of a bonus and will not impede the free marketing of the yield, for apparently it is intended to make up the return to 12 cents and the amount paid will be whatever is necessary to reach that figure, taking into account the price the farmer has actually secured in the open market. To our mind this should prove to be an additional incentive for free selling rather than the reverse, at any rate until the loan figure, whatever it may be, is reached.

The Far Eastern situation, with its terrible loss of life and property, and the danger of a spread of the conflict, is exercising a restraining effect, particularly overseas, and it is not to be wondered that, with the many interests involved, great apprehension should be felt and it is sincerely to be hoped that some improvement in the Shanghai area will soon appear.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December highest (12-2 p.m.)	8.90+13
New York December lowest (10 a.m.)	8.76—01
Liverpool January highest	5.23
Liverpool January lowest	5.18—05

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:

We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton in August 620,000 bales. The average consumption per working day during the month was 28,200 bales.

Their New York friends cabled:

With good weather predicted rest week expect heavy hedge selling and lower market.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled:

No precipitation. Weather cool Eastern Belt and Central Belt. Weather favourable.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: 'Latest reports indicate south will sell freely rather than put cotton in loan and therefore may see much lower prices.

New York: 'Technical position strengthened by longs liquidating. Speculative selling. Securities firmer. Advance checked by hedge selling. Think buyers will do better by waiting. Weather generally favourable.'

'Favourable weather for picking. Increasing hedge selling. Decline creating fresh buying. Loan effectiveness not yet tested.'

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Think it safe to buy at present prices though market may temporarily go lower. Advise transferring purchase to distant positions.

Recommend selling Liverpool buying New York July present difference.

Market active but very two-sided showing decidedly more resistance to further decline Trade apparently covering on scale down.

Market steadier in sympathy with Wall Street influence Our opinion is that market may be further depressed but prices are near bottom.

New York: Trade bought nears, Liverpool distants. Some outside demand on better stocks. Liquidation and late hedging.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 14

October	8.86+05
December	8.81+04
January	8.86+03
March	8.97+06
May	9.03+04
July	9.12+07
Middling Spot	9.06+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Sept 14

October	8.84+03
December	8.89+02
January	8.93+01
Middling Spot	8.88

NEW YORK

New York, Sept 14

11 00 A.M. RANGES

October	8.96 to 8.96
December	8.89 to 8.88
January	8.93 to 8.93

NOON CALL

October	8.93
December	8.87

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept 14

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	53,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	8,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	26,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	1,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 14

September	5.14—02
October	5.14—02
November	5.15—03
December	5.18—02
January	5.21—02
February	5.23—02
March	5.26—02
April	5.28—02
May	5.31—02
June	5.33—02
July	5.35—02
August	5.37—02
September	5.39—02
Middling Spot	5.31—08
	10-12 a.m. quotations
October	5.13
January	5.19

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 14

F G F SAKELLARIDIS

September	8.32
F G F Spot	8.61

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 14

BROACH—	
Fully good (good staple)	4.40
Fine (good staple)	4.55
Superfine (good staple)	4.70
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.50
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	4.65
Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.80
BENGAL—	
Good	3.64
Fully Good	3.74
Fine	3.89

LONDON SEEDS

London, Sept 14

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Sept sellers	£13-0-0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Sept Oct sellers	£15-2 6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Sept Oct sellers	£15-12-3
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Sept Oct sellers	£14-16-3
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Sept sellers	£14-13-9

LINSEED OIL

London, Sept 14

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Sept sellers	29/9
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Oct Dec sellers	29/7 1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, Sept 14

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb Sellers	9 3/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 14

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/4
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£77 1/2
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£91 1/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£73 3/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£99 3/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£100 3/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£110 5/8
Victory bonds 4 per cent	£107 3/4
Chartered Bank of India, A and China	£13 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£93 1/2
National Bank of India	£40 5/8
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 7/8

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Sept 14

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 15

Following a rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened steady at Rs 183/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 183/4 on scattered selling At this level there was some covering which rallied prices to Rs. 183/10.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 4 points but it opened 2 points down and the local markea was steady with Broach A/M. quoted at Rs. 183/12. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	184	8	0
Oomra D/J	165	0	0
Bengal D/J	140	8	0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept 15

Bengal Fine	145/47
Bengal F G	136/40
C P 1	169/71
C P 2	164/66
Arvi	164/66
Ellichpur	164/66
Berar	159/64
Khandesh	154/59
Jalna/Sailu	154/59
Burwah Sanavad	157/62
Mathia	134/39
Broach Fine	174/78
Jagadia Ankleshwar	208/13
Surat	223/25
Navsari	238/35
Kampala	355/58

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Sept. 15.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Barsi and Nagar		2
Total Oomras		2
Dholera	33	423
Sind-Punjab		1,847
Broach		137
Coompta and Dharwar	105	1,077
Westerns-Northerns		133
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		229
Egyptian, African and Sudan	2,260	8,604
Total	2,398	12,564

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 9th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	285	8,092
Japan and China	1,000	9,529
Coast Ports		1,204
Up-country by Rail		6,282
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan		3,035
Total	1,285	28,142

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 14-9-37	1284000	976000
Receipts Yesterday 14-9-37	53000	70000
Exports to date 14-9-37	424000	377000
Stock at Ports 10-9-37	1809000	1538000
Stock at Interior Towns 10-9-37	917000	1338000
Stock at Liverpool 10-9-37	699000	742000
Visible Supply 10-9-37	3586000	3637000
Quantity in sight 10-9-37	1604000	1352000
Quantity out of sight 10-9-37	899000	967000

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 11/13th September	6,612
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	10,165
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	10,542
Decrease	376

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 166 January 180 March 179 May 183 at cross rate 4.95

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 183 Liverpool May 1938 5.27 Rs. 46 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 183 New York May 9.03 Rs. 19 3/4 at cross rate 4.95

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Sept 14

Broach A/M 1938 opening 183 highest 183 1/4 lowest 182 1/2 closing 182 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 164 highest 164 1/4 lowest 163 closing 163

Bengal D/J opening 140 highest 140 lowest 139 3/4 closing 139 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-9-37) Rs. 3 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 20 3/4

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Sept 14

SAKELS—	
November	14.76—15
January	14.81—17
ASHMOUNI—	
December	10.90—13
February	10.93—16
GIZA—	
November	13.13—18
January	13.31—32

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Sept 14

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	
Jan Feb sellers	40/6
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels	
October sellers	45/6
Wheat South Australian parcels	
Sept sellers	44

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 15

Yesterday London gold prices declined 2 1/2d. to £7-0-3 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate advanced 22 points at 138.78 Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.95. London Spot silver prices improved 1/16d. to 19 15/16d. but forward was unchanged at 19 13/16d. India bought and sold. Speculators bought and the market was very steady. New York silver prices were unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal quotations remained unchanged. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 23/16. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover and quotations were as under:

GOLD

Ready	34	12	3
Bhadarva	34	12	0
Aso	34	11	9

SILVER

Ready	51	4	0
Bhadarva	51	4	0
Aso	51	6	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 14

Spot	19 15/16
Forward	19 13/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 14

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-3 1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept 14

September	44.65
December	44.45
March	44.90

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept. 15.

London Market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£55-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£55-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£62-5-0
Bombay Market—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 45
Copper Sheets	Rs. 54

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON METALS

London, Sept 14

Copper	£55 1 3
Lead	£21 7 6
Spelter	£22 7 6
Tin	£264 10 0

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Sept 15

Yesterday Liverpool wheat market ruled strong on an increase in freight rates and Chicago as well as Winnipeg markets were higher on improved export demand. Linseed was very steady on expectations of Argentine crop of about 14 lacs tons and possibility of a reduction of three lacs tons in the carry-over. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover but operators are cautious. Quotations were as under:—

Linseed September	8	2	3
Linseed May	8	0	6
Wheat September	5	4	6
Wheat January	5	10	3
Wheat May	5	5	9

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Sept 14

October	£12-18-9

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	36	10	0
Highest	38	7	0
Lowest	35	10	6
Closing	38	7	0
Cottonseed Sept.—			
Opening	16	4	6
Highest	16	5	0
Lowest	16	3	3
Closing	16	5	0
Groundnut Feb—			
Opening	32	2	0
Highest	32	11	9
Lowest	32	2	0
Closing	32	10	9
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	34	6	0
Highest	35	5	0
Lowest	34	6	0
Closing	35	3	0
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	18	10	0
Highest	18	12	0
Lowest	18	10	0
Closing	18	12	0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Sept 14

October	104 7/8d.
December	104 7/8d.
March	100 1/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Sept 14

September	dol 1.03 1/2
December	dol 1.04 7/8
May	dol 1.06 7/8

New York Sugar

New York, Sept 14

December	2.30—2
March	2.32+1
May	2.34 unchanged
July	2.36+1

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept 15

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 7 0
Shipment September	5 8 0
Shipment Oct Dec	5 9 0
Shipment Jan Mar	5 9 6
Kesar	10 11 0
Saraya	10 8 0
Java Spot	F 7.00

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept 15

Wheat	2,036 cwts.
Linseed	7,550 cwts.
Poppyseed	117 cwts.
Groundnuts	6,241 cwts.
Castorseed	2,344 cwts.
Rice	8,571 cwts.
Myrabollams	813 cwts.
Mowraseed	9 cwts.
Gram	572 cwts.
Joowar	4,643 cwts.
Maize	106 cwts.
Bajree	3,306 cwts.
Indian Sugar	11,632 cwts.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 15

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100	
3 per cent 1951/54 100/4	
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 104	
6 per cent U P Bonds 97/2	
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97	
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/8	
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/4	
4 per cent 1960/70 102/14	
3 1/2 per cent 1955/60 118/6	
3 per cent 1939/44 105/12	
3 per cent 1940/43 108/6	
3 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 104	
TAX FREES	
per cent 1953/63 112	
per cent 1945/55 120/2	
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 103/8	
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 123	
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1974 109	
4 per cent M Deb 1974 108/8	
5 per cent M Deb 1949 118	
6 per cent 1954 131	
6 per cent B P T 1956 131	

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 97 for current settlement improved to Rs. 97/2 but declined towards the close to Rs. 97. Budli difference to-day ranged between 2 to 2 1/2 annas

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept 15

B. C. RATES	
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 1/16	
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32	
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16	
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32	
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T 268 3/4	
Bank's buying T T 266 3/4	
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T 1.037	
Bank's buying T T 1,057	
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2	
Bank's buying T T 77	
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8	
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8	
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D 84	
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D 80 1/2	
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4	
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D 91 3/4	
CROSS RATE—	
New York London 4.95 14th instant	
Japan London 1/2 1/32 15th instant	
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 15th instant	
Shanghai London 1/2 23/64 15th instant	
Java London 8.97 1/2 15th instant	
London Paris 138.78 14th instant	
London Belgium 29.41 3/4 14th instant	
London Switzerland 21.55 3/4 14th instant	
London Berlin 12.33 1/2 14th instant	
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 14th instant	
London New York 4.95 1/8 14th instant	
London Amsterdam 8.99 3/4 14th instant	
London Italy 94.10 14th instant	
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady	
Gold £7-0-6 13th instant	
Gold £7-0-3 1/2 14th instant	
Silver London Ready 19 7/8 13th instant	
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 14th instant	
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 13th instant	
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 14th instant	
Silver New York Ready 45 13th instant	
Silver New York Ready 45 14th instant	
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 13th instant	
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 14th instant	
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 13th instant	
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 14th instant	
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.	
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.	
MONEY:—	
Call 1/4 per cent	
3 months 3/4 per cent.	
6 months 1 per cent.	
Tone:—Easy.	

RUBBER PRICE TO RISE

A Liverpool cable states:—

Wall Street break produced aggressive liquidation and short selling, consider the market unduly depressed and likely to react sharply upwards.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept 14

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	91 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1949/52	97 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British consols	73 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War loan	100 3/8
4 per cent Funding loan	110 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	77/6 steady.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Sept 14

GIZA—	
September	7.33—2
October	7.10—2
November	7.13—2
Decemher	7.18—
January	7.30—
February	7.39—
March	7.39—
April	7.45—
May	7.45—
June	7.51—
July	7.51—
Spot	7.77—11
UPPERS—	
September	6.48—
October	6.39—
November	6.29—
January	6.30+1
March	6.34+1
May	6.38+1
July	6.38+1
Spot	7.05—18

Cotton Mill Shares Look Up

TATA STEELS STEADY

Small Turn-Over But Better Feeling

BOMBAY, September 15.

Better turnover Wall-Street advices and steady buying in cotton mill shares imparted better feeling on the local Stock Exchange where business was restricted but the general feeling was better.

The sharp decline registered yesterday in Tata Steel shares induced some covering and the market was steady throughout the session and closed at about the highest levels of the day. Net gains were moderate but operators are cautious in selling short in the face of disturbed political situation.

As anticipated cotton mill shares improved further to-day and reached new high levels. All offerings of profit-taking were readily absorbed and the undertone was firm.

Bombay Dyeing Mill shares opened to-day at Rs. 1,057 and closed at the highest level at Rs. 1,80. Century shares improved to Rs. 271 and Central India Mill advanced to Rs. 315. Simplex rose to Rs. 120 and Swadeshi Mills closed at Rs. 305. Associated Cement shares were steady at Rs. 151.

Andhra shares opened at Rs. 1,630 and closed at Rs. 1,637. Hydros closed at Rs. 166/14. Tata Powers were quiet at Rs. 1,415.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,622 and after advancing to Rs. 1,635 declined to Rs. 1,607 but again advanced to Rs. 1,627. Ordinary shares were steady at Rs. 349/8. Bombay Burmas improved to Rs. 767.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	330	0
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 24)	1080	0
100 CENTURY	271	4
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	315	0
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	208	2
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	115	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	350	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	10 9
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	162	8
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	225	0
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1772	8
100 Indore	70	8
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	123	12
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	374	6
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	660	0
250 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1200	0
250 Model	55	0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	106	12
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	288	12
100 Osmanshahi (Rs. 1)	46	8
100 Phoenix (10)	278	12
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs 2)	73	12
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2300	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	120	10
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	305	0
100 Swan (nil)	127	8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1.375	0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	865	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	116	12
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30	14
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1545	0
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	381	4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	143	8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	127	4
5 Union (As. 4)	5	9 6
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	151	0
INSURANCE		
100-50 Empire (Rs 14)	990	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15	12
20 Mercantile	53	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	43	8
200 Oriental (125)	4900	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7-13-0	
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old	158	12
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5)	1637	8
10 Ajmer (As 4)	13	12
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	136	14
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs 6)	182	8
10 Broach	14	2
100 Karachi (4)	270	0
100 Poona (4)	212	8
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	217	8
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	166	14
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1415	0
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	958	12
100 C. Province	96	4
100 Dhond Baramati	97	0
100 Gujarat	96	0
100 Mandra B..on	97	8
100 Pachora Jamner	95	0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	102	0
500 Tapti Valley	758	12 XD
MININGS		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	11-10	
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	3	7
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	51	12
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	69	0
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	1627	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs 10)	349	8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	327	8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	169	6
200 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs 40)	900	0
250 BOM STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	236	4
125 B BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	767	6
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	248	12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5	13
50 B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	108	0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	163	12
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	50	0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	575	0
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	510	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	740	0
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	96	0
15 Scindia	29	9
25 Tata Oil Mill	34	0
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1580	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	307	8
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T F.)	80	12
5 p.c.	40	0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const. 1st	105	4
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	100	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	159	6
7½ p.c Tata Power	1562	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201	4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169	9
7 p.c. Vishnu	703	12
DEBENTURES		
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c Andhra Valley	109	4
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	8
7 p.c. Sholapur	83	12
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109	8

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept 15

Bombay Dyeing (1050) 1057 1072 1060 1075 1065 1082 1078 1080

Century (263/2) 267 265 268 266 272 270 271

Central India (300) 303 307 303 312 311 315

Kohinoor (365/10) 367 372 367 375 373 374

New Great (271/4) 280 285 281 287 282 286 288

Simplex (11/8) 122 118 120

Swadeshi (295) 298 296 300 298 305

Associated Cements (149/8) 150 151/8 151

Andhra (1630) 1630 1640 1635 1637

Tata Hydro (166/14) 166/4 166/14

Tata Power (1415) 1417 1415 1418 1415

Tram Ord (136/14) 137/3 136/9 136/14

T Steel Defd (1607/8) 1622 1635 1627 1630 1607 1615 1607 1625 1612 1625

Steel Ord (347) 349 350 347 349/8 347/8 350 349/8

Tata Steel 2nd pref (169) 169/8

Bellapur (169/6) 170 169

B Steam (237/8) 233 236

B Burma (742/8) 750 757 750 765 762 770 766 767

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 14

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Gas and Electric	30
Ame Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	44
Ame Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	35
Electric Power and Light	17
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	61
Electric Bond Common	14/1
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	57
Int Tel and Tel	9
Northern S Power A	19
American Tel and Tel XD	161 1/4
Western Union Telg	37 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	44
Erie Railway	10
New York Central Railway	28 3/4
Allis Chalmers	58
U. S. Rubber	45
Libbey Owens Ford Glass Co.	60
Sherwin-Williams Co.,	112
Pullman Incorporated	43
United Aircraft	24
General Railway Signal Co.	31
Consolidated Edison	32
Amr Smelting	81
Bethelehem Steel	82
Ludlum Steel	30
National Steel	86
Republic Steel	31
United S teel	86 1/2
Amr Car Foundry	34
United S Smelting	79
Youngstown Sheet	70
Anaconda Copper Mining	51 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	58
Chrysler	99
General Motors	51 1/4
General Electric	47 1/2
Radio Corporation	9
Union Carbide	90 1/2
Barnsdall Oil	20
Consolidated Oil	13
Socony Oil	19
St. Oil of N J Oil	60
National Dairy	18
Chase Bank	43 1/2
National City Bank	39
Amerex	24
Sun Life of Canada	625
Phillips Petroleum Co.	53
Montgomery Ward Co	53
U S Gypsum	84
Westinghouse Airbrake	34
Firestone Rubber	30
Douglas Aircraft	43

Market rallying. Market may advance further on short covering as it is oversold. Turnover 1 1/2 million shares. W. U. Telg. has passed dividend. Sun Life has declared dol 3.75 dividend ex dividend to-day.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Sept 14

Bank bills 3 months market rate	9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
Bank bills 6 months market rate	5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent
Fine trade bills 3 months market rate	2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine trade bills 6 months market rate	2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan	1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan	1/2 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 14

T T London on:—	
New York closing rate	4.95.12
Paris	138.78
Berlin	12.33 1/2
Madrid

Regd. No B. 1065

For Recuperation & Rejuvenation
OROEN-C GOLD
(HORMON TONIC)
Price Rs. 10, 5, & 1-8 for 100, 40, and 10 Pills.
Available at all Chemists or ORIENTAL MEDICAL STORES, Anand Bhuvan, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No B. 1065

THAKKUR'S KASTURI PILLS
Re 1/- 50 PILLS BOTTLE
BEST REMEDY FOR COLD, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA & WEAKNESS.
The SIND AYURVEDIC PHARMACY
BOMBAY.2.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1937

India & States Are Indivisible

Jawahar Explodes Myth Of Diversity

BARODA, Sept. 15.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, arrived here last night and was accorded a warm and enthusiastic reception by the people of Baroda. Thousands of people waited outside the Baroda railway station in pouring rain to welcome the Congress President, who was taken in procession in a decorated carriage.

Later at night Pandit Nehru addressed a mass meeting of thousands of people who had been waiting in rain for five hours. The sight of women and children shivering moved Pandit Nehru who said that he would never forget the scenes in his liftime.

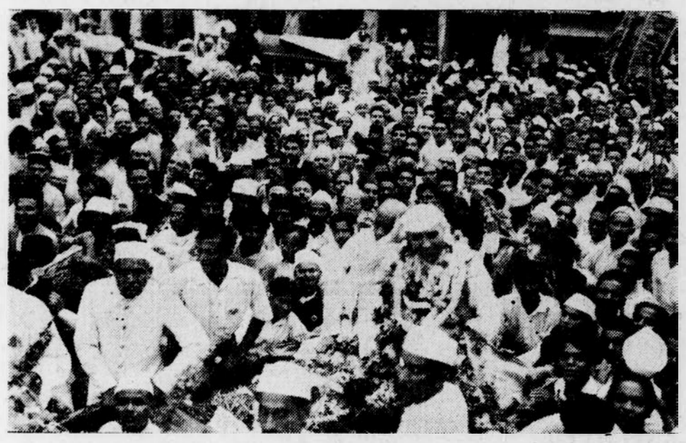
Addressing the meeting Pandit Nehru said that the goal of the people of British India and the Indian States was the same, namely the winning of 'Poorna Swaraj". No power on earth could divide India into Indian India and British India. Hindu-Muslim tension, said the Pandit, was a sign of slavery.

Pandit Nehru predicted a world war soon.

Discussing the Congress Governments he said they would work for the removal of poverty among the teeming millions of the country and unemployment among the people. He reiterated the Congress opposition to federation envisaged in the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Congress determination to wreck it. He urged the people to be united.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel also addressed the meeting.

Pandit Nehru left for Borsad this morning.—A. P.



Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru welcomed by citizens of Surat.

PREPARING FOR FEDERATION

Hyderabad Forges Ahead With Preliminary Arrangements

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Sept. 15.

Indications are not wanting as to feasibility of Hyderabad State joining federation at earliest and as foreshadowed by previously, the administrative machinery of the State is being thoroughly overhauled and various committees are being formed to report as to how best the Reforms could be introduced in various departments

An extraordinary meeting of Hyderabad Legislative Council has been convened to be held on September 22 at the Town Hall, when Sir Akber Hydari will address the Legislature, outlining the new policy of the Government containing the personnel of the Committees, institution of a Public Service Commission, etc.

Excluding members of the Legislative Council invitations have been extended to about 500 persons, comprising Executive Councillors, Secretaries, Directors, Nobles, Jagirdars, Lawyers and other leaders of various interests.

By the time His Excellency the Viceroy pays a visit to Hyderabad in January next, the Hyderabad State would have forged ahead in enforcing democratic principles in the administration of Premier Native State.

FRONTIER CUSTOMS CORDON

Govt. Decide On Setting Up One Against Afghanistan

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The Frontier Cordon was explained at question time in the Assembly to-day by Mr. A. H. Lloyd who, replying to Mr. Satyamurti, stated that there was no Cordon existing at present against Afghanistan but it had been decided to set up one at an early date. In the meantime, bringing by land from that country into British India of any goods on which rebate of customs duty had previously been paid is prohibited. "For this purpose central local officers in the North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan have powers of customs officers. Costing of existing arrangements is negligible. No reliable estimate can be made of saving in Customs Revenue. Preventive measures are calculated to discourage the re-inportation of goods on which rebate has been paid. As considerable traffic in rebated cotton silk piece-goods sprang up between Nepal and India prohibition was imposed against import of such goods into British India To make prohibition effective suitable instructions nave been issued to local officers concerned to keep a strict watch along the Border and co-operation of Nepal Government who are keenly alive to necessity of preventing smuggling has been enlisted. Suitable steps are also being taken to prevent prohibited goods from finding their way into British India through the medium of post".

Mr. Satyamurti asked whether Government have considered or proposed to consider the question of organising air transport in India by rail, road, inland, water, and coastal, on an All-India basis with a view to co-ordinating the whole scheme of transport

Sir Thomas Stewart replied: Government of India have for some time past had under consideration the question of co-ordination of road and rail transport but have not under consideration further co-ordination suggested by the Hon'ble Member He added that Government were alive to the desirability of securing the co-operation of Provincial Governments and are at all times ready to consult them in matters which affect them.—A P.

NO QUARTER TO LAWLESSNESS

Because It Is Congress Ministry, People Can't Defy Authority, Says Bihar Premier

PATNA, Sept. 14.

"I have declared it before and I declare it once again that my Government will not tolerate lawlessness in any form. I shall be unworthy of this office if I tolerate lawlessness".

This statement was made by the Hon. Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Prime Minister of Bihar Government, in the Bihar Legislative Assembly, while opposing the notice of an adjournment motion of Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed

Mr. Ahmed wanted to discuss a statement by a Pleader of Sitamarhi which was published in the "Searchlight" to the effect that persons were creating the impression in public mind that because Congress Ministry was in office people could break law and defy authority with impunity. The adjournment motion was the sequel to the disturbances that took place at Sitamarhi a few days ago when the police had to open fire on the Mushars.

On the assurance given by the Prime Minister, Mr. Ahmed withdrew his motion of adjournment. —United Press

PROPAGANDA AGAINST CABINET

Congress Party Secretary Warns Against Mischief-Making In Press

PESHAWAR, Sept. 14.

In the course of a statement published by the "Daily Prabhat" Mr. Arbab Abdul Gaffar Khan M. L. A., General Secretary of the Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board, says:—

"On the very advent of the Congress Ministry, certain malicious persons and newspapers at the instance of somebody, have indulged in an absurd and misleading propaganda against the Congress Party and are making a futile attempt to mislead people. One local paper has editorially made extremely malicious allegations against the Hon. Finance Minister Mr. Bhanjuram Gandhi being included in the Cabinet and has published false reports of Mr. Faqira Khan's resignation from the Congress Party over the differences about the Cabinet formation".

While condemning these irresponsible writings" he appeals to all in the name of honest journalism and country's interests not to indulge in fabrications detrimental to the cause of the province at this stage.

He concludes that no voting ever took place 'apropos' the Cabinet formation and all members have the full confidence in the present Cabinet.—United Press

Rao Saheb Fulay Becomes A Pure Mr.

NAGPUR: Sept. 14.

Rao Saheb R. W. Fulay, Vice-President of the Nagpur Municipality has renounced the title of 'Rao Saheb' and returned the 'Sanad' and the medal to the Governor to-day.

In the course of his letter addressed to His Excellency he says:—

"Times have changed and a new order of democracy has come to stay in India. Therefore, in the fitness of things, I should wash myself of the old relics and insignia of official patronage." United Press.

GERMAN 'PLANE MISSING

Left Kabul Ten Days Ago: Set-Back In Service

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

German plans to establish an Air Service from Germany through Kabul to China are reported to have met with an initial setback. Preliminary arrangements for the service have made considerable advance including obtaining permission from five or six countries through which 'planes have to pass but in the course of experimental flights two 'planes are stated to have been lost.

From meagre reports available here it appears that about ten days ago two machines left Kabul passed Wakhan, Pamirs and Sinkiang and it is definitely known that one of them landed at Soochow in Kansu which is the westernmost province of China. Nothing is known of the other 'plane but the first plane seems to have left Soochow on the way back and got lost.

Search-'planes are being sent out from Germany but considering the difficult country where 'planes are presumed to have been lost not much hope of discovering the lost 'planes is entertained.—A.P.

BANNU WELCOMES CONGRESS MINISTRY

BANNU: Sept. 11.

A crowded public meeting was held in Gandhi Chowk to congratulate the newly formed Congress Ministry in the North West Frontier Province. Great enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting.

Mr. Jan Khan, who presided said Frontiermen were happy over the fall of Sir Abdul Qayum's Ministry. It was a matter of joy that Dr. Khan Sahib, who possessed full confidence of the people, had replaced him, adding that the Doctor and Lala Bhanju Ram Gandhi and their colleagues would serve people's interests best. United Press.

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE IN CITY

B. P. C. C.'s Appeal To Muslims

ENROLMENT CAMPAIGN MUST BE SPEEDED UP DURING GANDHI JAYANTI

Sjt. G. N. Desai, General Secretary, B.P.C.C. writes:

According to the revised time table issued by the Working Committee the last date of enrolment of primary members for the purposes of the next delegates' elections is September 30, 1937. Between now and the closing of the membership register, we have only two weeks. The number of primary members enrolled so far is not more than 15,000 in all the seven Wards of the City. That is to say, we have still to enrol as many more members to reach the last year's figure. The work before us is stupendous and the responsibility great. We must, therefore, apply ourselves heart and soul to this immediate activity and enrol as many members as we can.

KHADDAR CLAUSE.

What is necessary to be a Congress member is that a person must be 18 years of age, must subscribe to the Article I of the Congress Constitution, namely, "the attainment of Poorna Swaraj (Complete Independence) by all legitimate and peaceful means" and pay the annual membership fee of As. 4. The old Khaddar clause for primary members is no longer there. It is only obligatory on those who desire to be elected to an office or to membership of any Congress Committee.

It is the apathy and inactivity that is responsible for the slow pace and it is the duty of Congress-minded people to so bestir themselves during the next fortnight as to bring about a better result than even last year.

ENROL YOURSELVES.

Our District Congress Committees and Congress workers and volunteers have been trying hard to approach as many persons as they can but this in itself is not enough. Every Congress-minded person must deem it his or her duty to get enrolled at the nearest District Congress Committee. The books of membership are kept at all the Ward Offices of the Congress. They can be had by Congress workers without much difficulty. In case there is any difficulty in getting these, the books for any Ward can be supplied from the Office of the B.P.C.C as well.

The "Gandhi Jayanti" will be soon on us. This occasion must be taken full advantage of by us for brisk enrolment.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

We earnestly appeal to the citizens of Bombay not to lose time in enrolling themselves in very large numbers We also take this opportunity to once again make an appeal to our Muslim brethren to join the Congress by becoming its members and thus take more and more interest in its programme and work. Recently the Muslim Mass Contact Committee appointed by the B.P.C.C. observed an "Enrolment Week." The response during the Week was very encouraging. A little more concerted effort in that direction must bring such a result as would make one feel very proud.

We are confident that the citizens will respond to this appeal and on the day of closing of the register, we shall have surpassed the figure of the previous year.

GANDHI JAYANTI WEEK IN CITY

EXHIBITION AT CONGRESS HOUSE

Fifty Stalls For Khaddar Gramodyoga & Swadeshi Goods

Publicity Officer, Girgaum, D.C.C. writes:—

Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti Week, which commences from 25th inst., is to be celebrated with great eclat by Girgaum District Congress Committee.

An Exhibition on a very grand scale is being organised and it is hoped that it will beat all previous records. The Exhibition Pandal will consist of over fifty stalls which would be attractively decorated.

Exhibits will include all sorts of Khaddar, Gramodyoga goods, and all Swadeshi indigenous goods.

Several meetings would be held during the Exhibition days and would be addressed by eminent leaders.

Citizens attending the Exhibition will be entertained by well-known singers, ballad-singers, "Melas" etc.

During the Jayanti Week a grand gathering of Harijans will be held.

CHARKHA COMPETITION.

A Charkha competition will be one of the items of the programme. Prizes will be awarded to the first three candidates on their merits.

Those ladies and gentleman who are desirous of taking part in the Competition are requested to enrol their names at Congress House between 7-00 and 10 a.m. (S.T.) and 4 and 8 p.m. (S. T.)

Those merchants who deal in pure Swadeshi goods and who are desirous of booking a stall in the Exhibition are requested to call at the Office of Girgaum District Congress Committee between 7 and 10 a.m. (S.T.) and 4 and 8 p.m. (S.T.)

NEW CEMENT COMPANY

Sarat Bose On Board Of Directors

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

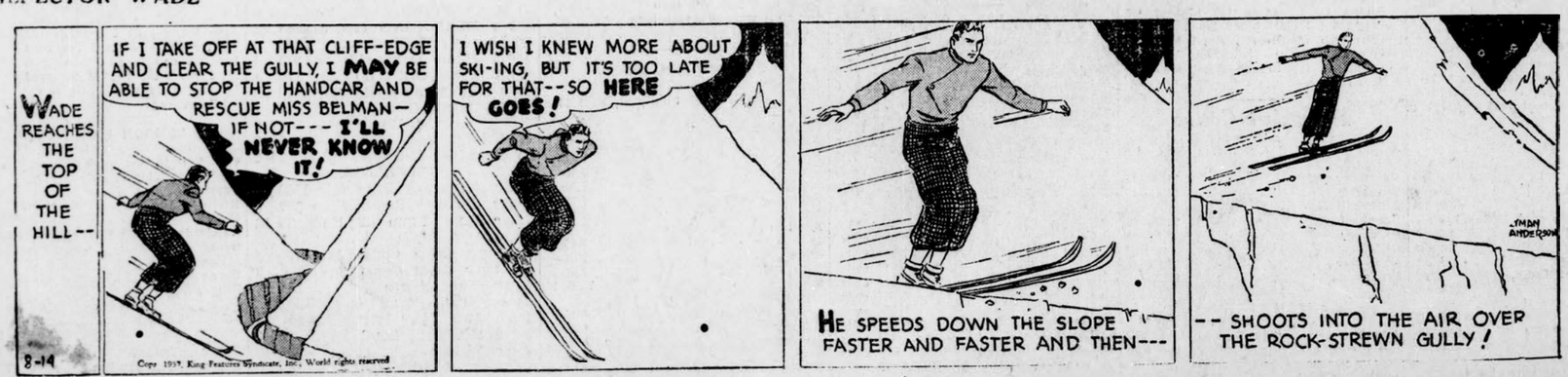
A big cement company named the Kalyanpur Lime and Cement Works, with a capital of Rs. 16,00,000 has been floated here, with a strong Board of Directors headed by Mr Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of the Bengal Congress Assembly Party and Mr. M. N Banerjee as Managing Agents, and Dr. N Sanyal, M.L.A., as Secretary.

It is reported that Rs. 8,00,000 have been already arranged for and the company is shortly going to place orders for machinery. The factory will be located at Banjari near Dehri or somewhere. Valuable limestone properties belonging to the Kalyanpur Lime Works are going to be taken over by the new company.—United Press.

Between 400 and 500 Britons have been killed fighting for the Spanish Government forces since the formation of the British Battalion of the International Column last February.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE SWISS HEADWAITER*


WADE REACHES THE TOP OF THE HILL--
IF I TAKE OFF AT THAT CLIFF-EDGE AND CLEAR THE GULLY, I MAY BE ABLE TO STOP THE HANDCAR AND RESCUE MISS BELMAN— IF NOT--- I'LL NEVER KNOW IT!
I WISH I KNEW MORE ABOUT SKI-ING, BUT IT'S TOO LATE FOR THAT--SO HERE GOES!
HE SPEEDS DOWN THE SLOPE FASTER AND FASTER AND THEN---
--SHOOTS INTO THE AIR OVER THE ROCK-STREWN GULLY!
8-14
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